POOR LEGIBILITY

PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE UNREADABLE, DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL

1739

NUS CORPORATION

1927 LAKESIDE PARKWAY
SUITE 614
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
404-938-7710

C-586-9-8-35

September 30, 1988

Date: 10/5/88
Site Disposition: CONCUR NFRAP
EPA Project Manager: MEC

Mr. Narindar Kumar
Site Investigation and Support Branch
Waste Management Division
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Subject: Preliminary Reassessment
Griffin Corporation Plant #2
Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia
EPA ID No. GAD003311248
TDD No. F4-8808-39

Dear Mr. Kumar:

FIT 4 conducted a preliminary reassessment of the Griffin Corporation Plant #2 in Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia. The assessment included a review of EPA and state file material, completion of a target survey, and an offsite reconnaissance of the facility and the surrounding areas.

The Griffin Corporation Plant #2 was used to formulate a variety of agricultural pesticide dusts, granules and liquids from the early 1960's until January 1983. Sometime during the early 1960's a clay-lined impoundment approximately 100x100x4 feet was constructed to hold wastewater from the facility's pesticide/herbicide manufacturing process. Representatives of the company indicate that the impoundment was not used after November 19, 1980. Various analyses submitted by the facility indicated that the wastewater in the impoundment and sludge in the bottom of the impoundment were contaminated with small amounts of pesticides and herbicides. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to properly close the impoundment. In 1985, the facility retained a consulting firm to develop and implement a closure plan for the impoundment (Ref. 1). The current status of the impoundment is unknown.

Valdosta is located in Lowndes County in south-central Georgia. This area is in the Coastal Terrace region of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Central Lowndes County consists of a sequence of water-bearing sands, confining clays and porous limestones. In descending order, this sequence is composed of undifferentiated sediments, the Miccosukee Formation, the Hawthorn Formation, Suwanee Limestone and the Ocala Limestone (Ref. 2,3, p.6).

Undifferentiated sands and gravel underlie the area. These sediments have a similar lithology to the underlying Miccosukee Formation. Due to this similarity, these two stratigraphic units are combined to attain a maximum thickness of about 100 feet. The Miccosukee Formation consists of vari-colored clayey sand, clay, silt, and gravel (Ref. 3, p. 9). These sediments have a shallow layer of fine to coarse sand overlying a sandy clay. The clay unit is limonitic and mottled and contains finely disseminated phosphate grains (Ref. 2).

The Miccosukee Formation is underlain by the Hawthorn Formation (Ref. 6, p. 9). The Hawthorn Formation of Miocene age is less than 175 feet thick in the site area. The unit consists of pale to dark green, phosphatic, clay, sand, and limestone. The upper part of the formation is predominantly composed of clays and is the upper confining unit for the principal artesian aquifer. The lower part is a brown, cherty, sandy, highly porous limestone. The formation is less than 175 feet thick in the Valdosta area. The Hawthorn unconformably overlies the Suwanee Limestone, except in area where the Hawthorn has been eroded away or breached by sinkholes (Ref. 3, p. 8).

The Suwanee Limestone is white to cream, sandy, phosphatic, crystalline and porous. The Suwanee ranges from 100 to 200 feet in thickness (Ref. 6, p. 8). To some extent, the Suwanee interfingers with the overlying Hawthorn clastics (Ref. 4). The Ocala Limestone underlies the Suwanee Limestone (Ref. 6, p. 6).

The Ocala Limestone is cream to white, sandy, fossiliferous, and porous. The Ocala ranges from 350-700 feet in thickness. The porosity of this limestone is greatest at the interface with the overlying Suwanee Limestone (Ref. 6, pp. 5, 8). The Ocala Formation is underlain by over 500 feet of less permeable limestones (Ref. 6, p. 6).

A karst topography dominates the Valdosta area marking the landscape with sinkholes and sinkhole lakes. Circulating groundwater dissolves the limestone, forming numerous solution openings, cavities, and caves. The solutioning process decreases support for overlying sediment to the extent that collapses occur at the surface, hence forming sinkholes and sinkhole lakes (Ref. 3, p. 10). In areas where the Hawthorn Formation has been breached by sinkholes and sinkhole lakes or eroded away, the surficial aquifer and the underlying principle artesian are likely to be hydrologically connected (Ref. 3, pp. 8,10). Although the site is generally located in a karst area there are no karst features (sinkholes) located within three miles of the site (Ref. 8).

The main water-bearing unit in the area is the principle artesian aquifer. The aquifer furnishes almost all the water for domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and municipal use (Ref. 3, p. 10). Water in the aquifer is under artesian pressure and in some areas the pressure is sufficient to produce flowing wells. The water level in the aquifer is affected by precipitation, evapotranspiration, stream stage, and pumping (Ref. 5). The average annual precipitation is 48 inches (Ref. 2).

The groundwater level is primarily controlled by local recharge. The principle artesian aquifer receives recharge from rivers, ponds and lakes where the water flows through sinkholes or infiltrates through permeable lake bottoms. North of Valdosta, the aquifer receives a large amount of water from the Withlacoochee River where the river flows into a sinkhole (Ref. 3, p. 11). Recharge to the aquifer from the river is approximately 70 million gallons per day (Ref. 6).

The water needs for the Valdosta area are supplied by private shallow wells drilled into a water-bearing sand, and by deep artesian wells drilled into the underlying limestone. The shallow wells range from 30 to 60 feet deep and yield sufficient water for domestic and small-farm use (Ref. 2). The deep wells are utilized by private and municipal sources and range from 190 to 400 feet in depth. These deep wells are drilled into the principle artesian aquifer (Ref. 2, 5).

The city of Valdosta is served by a municipal system consisting of nine deep wells drawing from the Upper Floridian aquifer. The closest city well is approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the site (Ref. 7, 8) The well is 350 feet in depth, and the aquifer is encountered at approximately 200 feet (Ref. 9). The Valdosta water system serves approximately 14,500 connections (Ref. 9,10).

Residents not served by the municipal water system obtain their water from private wells. A house count shows that approximately 310 homes within the 3-mile site radius rely on private wells for potable water supplies (Ref. 8). However, only 20 percent of these wells are drawing from the surficial aquifer, which is the aquifer of concern (Ref. 11). The total population served by the surficial aquifer, within a 3-mile radius of the site, is 236 (20% of (310 residents x 3.8)). The nearest private well is located approximately 1,200 feet north or the site.

Surface water at the site drains southeastward into Mud Swamp, a large, freshwater wetland (Ref. 6, 7). The swamp is located approximately one-half mile southeast of the site and may be the habitat for several threatened or endangered species.

Based on the above, referenced information and the enclosures, FIT recommend no further remedial action be planned for Griffin Corporation Plant #2. If you have any questions regarding this site, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Donnie McCurry

Donnie McCurry
Project Manager

Approved:

DM/dwf

Enclosures

c.c. Mario Villamarzo

Enclosures

REFERENCES

1. Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment (EPA Form 2070-12) for Griffin Corporation Plant #2, Valdosta, Georgia: prepared May 3, 1985.

2. Soil Survey of Lowndes County, Georgia, by Joe G. Stevens, USDA Soil Conservation Service, pp. 1-2, 23.

3. S.M. Herrick, and Robert C. Vorkis, "Subsurface Geology of the Georgia Coastal Plain," Information Circular No. 25 (Georgia Geological Survey: 1963) p. 10.

4. Ground-water Data For Georgia, 1987, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 88-323, pp. 70, 88.

5. The potentiometric surface of the Principal Artesian Aquifer in Georgia, May 1980, Richard E. Krause and Larry R. Hayes, USGS Hydrologic Atlas #6, 1981.

6. R.E. Krause, "Geohydrology of Brooks, Lowndes, and Western Echols Counties, Georgia, "Water Resources Investigations, Open-File Report 78-117, (United States Geological Survey, June 1979), pp. 6-11.

7. NUS Corporation Field Logbook No. 994 for Griffin Corp.-Plant #2, TDD No. F4-8808-39, pp 1-7.

8. U.S. Geological Survey. 7.5 minute series Topographic Quadrangle Maps of Georgia: Valdosta 1961 (Photorevised 1973), Ousley 1961 (PR 1973) scale 1:2400.

9. Well Log Information, City of Valdosta, Georgia can.

10. Leon Weeks, City of Valdosta, telephone conversation with Janet Martin, NUS Corporation, August 24, 1988: Subject: Number of Connection on Valdosta Water System.

11. Glenn, Shee, Everett's Well Drilling, Telephone conversation with Steve Walker, NUS Corporation, August 24, 1988. Subject: Private Wells in Valdosta Area.

RECONNAISSANCE CHECKLIST FOR HRS2 CONCERNS

Instructions: Obtain as much "up front" information as possible prior to conducting fieldwork. Complete the form in as much detail as you can, providing attachments as necessary. Cite the source for all information obtained.

Site name: Griffin Corp. Plant #2
City, County, State:
EPA ID No.:
Person responsible for form: Walker
Date:

Air Pathway

Describe any potential air emission sources onsite: None observed during recon; however, an impoundment is known to exist at the site.
Identify any sensitive environments within 4 miles: Mud Swamp, a very large freshwater wetland, is approx. ½ mile S.E. (downslope) from the impoundment on site
Identify the maximally exposed individual (nearest residence or regularly occupied building - workers do count): (1) workers at the subject facility
(2) [redacted] residence 1200 feet N of facility

Groundwater Pathway

Identify any areas of karst terrain: None are known immediately around the site, but karst areas occur in Lowndes Co. 6 miles N of site and 6 miles SE of site
Identify additional population due to consideration of wells completed in overlying aquifers to the AOC:

Do significant targets exist between 3 and 4 miles from the site? yes, residents of Valdosta

Is the AOC a sole source aquifer according to Safe Drinking Water Act? (i.e. is the site located in Dade, Broward, Volusia, Putnam, or Flager County, Florida) No

Surface Water Pathway

Are there intakes located on the extended 15-mile migration pathway? None known, except a Coal Run stream municipalities & Courtiran.

Are there recreational areas, sensitive environments, or human food chain targets (fisheries) along the extended pathway? yes, fisheries within 5 miles ... occur approx 1 mile SE of the site, [illegible]

Onsite Exposure Pathway

Is there waste or contaminated soil onsite at 2 feet below land surface or higher? Not known ... but an impoundment is adjacent to east side

Is the site accessible to non-employees (workers do not count)? yes, [illegible]

Are there residences, schools, or daycare centers onsite or in close proximity? The [redacted] residence is approx 1200 feet NE of subject facility.

Are there barriers to travel (e.g., a river) within one mile?

mud swamp, SE of the facility

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site

Site Inspection Report

[redacted]

Site Inspection Report

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
GRIFFIN CORPORATION PLANT # 2	ROCKY FORD RD

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
VALDOSTA	GA	31603	LOWNDES	185	02

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
30 48 03.0	083 20 35.5

10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☑ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL _____ ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER _____ ☐ G. UNKNOWN

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION	02 SITE STATUS	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
8 17 88 (MONTH DAY YEAR)	☑ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE	Approx. 1960 (BEGINNING YEAR) — (ENDING YEAR) ___ UNKNOWN

04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☑ B. EPA CONTRACTOR NUS Corp. (Name of firm) ☐ C. MUNICIPAL ☐ D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm)
☐ E. STATE ☐ F. STATE CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm) ☐ G. OTHER _____ (Specify)

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR	06 TITLE	07 ORGANIZATION	08 TELEPHONE NO
STEVE WALKER	Geologist	NUS	404 938-7710
GEOFFREY CARTON	Biologist	NUS	( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one)	18 TIME OF INSPECTION	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS
☐ PERMISSION ☐ WARRANT	1600	OVERCAST

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NO.
MARIO VILLAMARZO	EPA - Region IV	(404) 347-5065

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO.	08 DATE
DANNIE MCCURRY	FIT	NUS	404 938-7710	9 30 88 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A SOLID
- ☐ B POWDER, FINES
- ☑ C SLUDGE
- ☐ D OTHER (Specify)
- ☐ E SLURRY
- ☑ F LIQUID
- ☐ G GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

- TONS: ~~300,000~~ 9AIS
- CUBIC YARDS: ~1500
- NO OF DRUMS:

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☑ A TOXIC
- ☐ B CORROSIVE
- ☐ C RADIOACTIVE
- ☑ D PERSISTENT
- ☐ E SOLUBLE
- ☐ F INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H IGNITABLE
- ☐ I HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K REACTIVE
- ☐ L INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES	300,000	GAL	PESTICIDE CONTAMINATED WASTE WATER & SLUDGE FROM PLANT
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
PSD	ALDRIN	309-00-2	IMPOUNDMENT	0.1 - 1.7	PPM
PSD	ATRAZINE	—	IMPOUNDMENT	14.4 - 4330	PPM
PSD	PROPACHLOR	—	IMPOUNDMENT	18.9 - 5550	PPM
PSD	BHC (ALL ISOMERS)	—	IMPOUNDMENT	7.6	PPM
PSD	HEPTACHLOR	76-44-8	IMPOUNDMENT	0.0 - 0.1	PPM
PSD	CHLORDANE	57-74-9	IMPOUNDMENT	1.0	PPM
PSD	MIREX	—	IMPOUNDMENT	0.5	PPM

4

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
USEPA, STATE, & F.I.T FILE MATERIALS

EPA FORM 2070-13(7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: D0033/1248

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☑ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: ~236
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Pesticides could migrate into surficial aquifer

01 ☑ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Drainage from the site enters into mud swamp a large freshwater wetland.

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☑ E. DIRECT CONTACT
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Potential exists for workers

01 ☑ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1-3 (Acres)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Pesticides in impoundment may have contaminated soil around edge of impoundment.

01 ☑ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: ~236
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Some residents in the area obtain drinking water from shallow wells

01 ☑ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Plant Employees may be exposed to contaminants in the impoundment

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: D003311248

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☑ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include names(s) of species)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

A release of pesticides could damage local fauna

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☑ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/Runoff/Standing liquids/Leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Wastes were stored in a clay lined impoundment,

01 ☑ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☑ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

Impoundment may have leaked or overflowed, drainage would enter Mud Swamp

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Preliminary Assessment
USEPA, State and FIT File material

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	DOD331248

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED (Check all that apply)	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
☐ A. NPDES				
☐ B. UIC				
☐ C. AIR				
☐ D. RCRA				
☐ E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
☐ F. SPCC PLAN				
☐ G. STATE (Specify)				
☐ H. LOCAL (Specify)				
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)				
☐ J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL (Check all that apply)	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE
☑ A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	300,000	GALS
☐ B. PILES		
☐ C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ E. TANK, BELOW GROUND		
☐ F. LANDFILL		
☐ G. LANDFARM		
☐ H. OPEN DUMP		
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)		

04 TREATMENT (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. INCINERATION
- ☐ B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
- ☐ C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL
- ☐ D. BIOLOGICAL
- ☐ E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING
- ☐ F. SOLVENT RECOVERY
- ☐ G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY
- ☐ H. OTHER (Specify)

05 OTHER

- ☑ A. BUILDINGS ON SITE

06 AREA OF SITE

~3 (Acres)

07 COMMENTS

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Check one)

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE ☑ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.

IMPOUNDMENT WAS A CLAY LINER.

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☑ NO

02 COMMENTS

IMPOUNDMENT IS LOCATED ~500 FT BEHIND THE OFFICE BACK IN THE WOODS

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

USEPA, STATE & FIT FILE MATERIAL

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY (Check as applicable)	SURFACE	WELL
COMMUNITY	A ☐	B. ☑
NON-COMMUNITY	C ☐	D. ☑

02 STATUS	ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED
	A. ☐	B. ☐	C. ☐
	D. ☐	E. ☐	F ☐

03 DISTANCE TO SITE
A. _____ (mi)
B. 1200 FT ~~(mi)~~

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY (Check one)

☑ A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING ☐ B. DRINKING (Other sources available) COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (No other water sources available) ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (Limited other sources available) ☐ D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER 236 4 mi Shallow wells

03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL 1200 FT ~~(mi)~~

04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
10 (ft)		~10 (ft)	_____ (gpd)	☐ YES ☑ NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS (Including useage, depth, and location relative to population and buildings)

10 RECHARGE AREA		11 DISCHARGE AREA	
☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS	☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE (Check one)

☐ A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION DRINKING WATER SOURCE ☑ B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL ☐ D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
Mud Swamp Creek	☐	3000 FT ~~(mi)~~
	☐	_____ (mi)
	☐	_____ (mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN

ONE (1) MILE OF SITE	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE
A. _____ NO. OF PERSONS	B. _____ NO. OF PERSONS	C. 2000 NO. OF PERSONS

02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION: 1200 FT ~~(mi)~~

03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE	04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING
_____	1200 FT (mi)

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, village, densely populated urban area)

Site is located in a rural area approximately 4 miles outside the city limits of Valdosta.

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: 000331248

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

31 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☐ A. 10^{-6} – 10^{-8} cm/sec ☐ B. 10^{-4} – 10^{-6} cm/sec ☐ C. 10^{-4} – 10^{-3} cm/sec ☑ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

32 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☐ A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE (10^{-4} – 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE (10^{-2} – 10^{-4} cm/sec) ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

33 DEPTH TO BEDROCK	34 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE	35 SOIL pH	
_____ (ft)	_____ (ft)	_____	

36 NET PRECIPITATION	37 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL	38 SLOPE: SITE SLOPE	DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE	TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
3 (in)	3.5 (in)	~1 %	SOUTH	~1-2 %

39 FLOOD POTENTIAL

SITE IS IN _____ YEAR FLOODPLAIN

40 ☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

41 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)

ESTUARINE	OTHER
A. _____ (mi)	B. 3000 FT (mi)

42 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)

POTENTIAL 3000 FT (mi)

ENDANGERED SPECIES: _____

43 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: PRIME AG LAND	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: AG LAND
A. ~4 (mi)	B. ~1200 FT (mi)	C. _____ (mi)	D. ~2 (mi)

44 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

THE SITE IS LOCATED IN A RELATIVELY FLAT AREA ABOUT 3000 FT NORTH OF MUD SWAMP, A LARGE FRESHWATER WETLAND.

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

USEPA, STATE & FIT FILE MATERIAL

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE			
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE ☑ GROUND ☐ AERIAL

02 IN CUSTODY OF NUS FIT IV
(Name of organization or individual)

03 MAPS
☐ YES
☐ NO

04 LOCATION OF MAPS

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	000331248

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
GRIFFIN CORPORATION	

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
Rocky Ford Lane	

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
Valdosta	GA	31603

PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

08 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER

10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE

12 CITY	13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

06 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

06 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (If applicable, list most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

06 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE

06 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER		

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (If applicable)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD		
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD		
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE / 16 ZIP CODE
08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD		

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 ☐ A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. WASTE REPACKAGED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ H. ON SITE BURIAL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ L. ENCAPSULATION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. CUTOFF WALLS — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ S. CAPPING/COVERING — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	000331248

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☐ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

[illegible] SYSTEM SCORING [illegible]

FOR

GRIFFIN CORPORATION PLANTS [illegible]
EPA SITE NUMBER GA0.[illegible]
VALDOSTA
LOWNDES COUNTY, GA
EPA REGION: 4

SCORE STATUS: IN PREPARATION

SCORED BY D. MCCURRY
OF NUS
ON 08/30/88

DATE OF THIS REPORT: 09/27/88
DATE OF LAST MODIFICATION: 09/27/88

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE :	34.20
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE:	6.46
AIR ROUTE SCORE :	0.00
MIGRATION SCORE :	20.12

NET PRECIPITATION	47.0 INCHES 42.0 INCHES		
10 YR PRECIPITATION	3.0 INCHES	1	
PERMEABILITY	1.0X10-2 CM/SEC	3	
PHYSICAL STATE		3	
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			12
3. CONTAINMENT		3	3
4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE:CHLORDANE			18
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	0		
DRUMS	0		
GALLONS	600000		
TONS	0		
TOTAL	3000 CU. YDS	8	8
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:			26
5. TARGETS			
GROUND WATER USE		3	3
DISTANCE TO NEAREST WELL	1200 FEET		
AND	MATRIX VALUE	20	20
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	235 PERSONS		
NUMBER OF HOUSES	0		
NUMBER OF PERSONS	235		
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	0		
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	0		
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:			23

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (Sgw) = 34.20

3. LIKELIHOOD FACTOR				
1. OBSERVED RELEASE	YES	1		1
2. POTENTIAL RELEASE				
CONTAINMENT FACTORS				
ESTIMATED AMOUNT RELEASED	0			
DAYS UNTIL CLEAN UP	NO			
MIGRATION SCORE	1.0			
CONTAINMENT SCORE	1.0			
2. NET PERSISTENCE	4.6 INCHES	2		1
3. DISTANCE TO DOWN-SLOPE WATER	3000 FEET	2		1
4. PHYSICAL STATE		3		3
TOTAL ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:				10
5. CONTAINMENT		2		2
6. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS				
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE-CHLORDANE				18
WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YDS	0			
DRUMS	0			
GALLONS	600000			
TONS	0			
TOTAL	3000 CU. YDS	8		8
TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE:				26
7. TARGETS				
SURFACE WATER USE		2		6
DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS		1		2
COASTAL WETLANDS	NONE			
FRESH-WATER WETLANDS	3000 FEET			
CRITICAL HABITAT	3000 FEET			
DISTANCE TO STATIC WATER	3000 FEET			
DISTANCE TO WATER SUPPLY INTAKE	> 1 MILE			
AND	MATRIX VALUE	0		0
TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	0			
NUMBER OF HOUSES	0			
NUMBER OF PERSONS	0			
NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	0			
NUMBER OF IRRIGATED ACRES	0			
TOTAL TARGETS SCORE:				9
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{SW}) =				6.46

[illegible]

HRS AIR ROUTE SCORE

FACTOR	RAW DATA	[illegible]
[illegible] RELEASE	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] CHARACTERISTICS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SILITY

[illegible]

WASTE QUANTITY CUBIC YARDS
DRUMS
GALLONS
TONS

TOTAL

TOTAL WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SCORE: N/A

3. TARGETS

POPULATION WITHIN 4-MILE RADIUS
0 to 0.25 mile
0 to 0.50 mile
0 to 1.0 mile
0 to 4.0 miles

DISTANCE TO SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS
COASTAL WETLANDS
FRESH-WATER WETLANDS
CRITICAL HABITAT

DISTANCE TO LAND USES
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
PARK/FOREST/RESIDENTIAL
AGRICULTURAL LAND
PRIME FARMLAND
HISTORIC SITE WITHIN VIEW?

TOTAL TARGETS SCORE: N/A

AIR ROUTE SCORE (Sa) = 0.00

[illegible]

SITE: [illegible]
AS OF [illegible]

GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE

ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS		19
CONTAINMENT	X	2
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	X	26
TARGETS	X	9

= 1964 /57,330 X 100 = 34.26 = S_{gw}

SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE

ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS		10
CONTAINMENT	X	2
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	X	26
TARGETS	X	9

= 4160 /64,350 X 100 = 6.46 = S_{sw}

AIR ROUTE SCORE

OBSERVED RELEASE 0 /35,100 X 100 = 0.00 = S_{air}

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION SCORE CALCULATIONS

	S	S^2
GROUND WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{gw})	34.20	1169.64
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE (S_{sw})	6.46	41.73
AIR ROUTE SCORE (S_{air})	0.00	0.00
$S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air}$		1211.37
$\sqrt{(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air})}$		34.80
$S_M = \sqrt{(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_{air})}/1.73$		20.12

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET
GRIFFIN CORPORATION PLANT #2
GAD003311248

The Griffin Corporation Plant #2 was used to formulate a variety of agricultural pesticide dusts, granules and liquids from the early 1960's until January 1983. Sometime during the early 1960's, a clay-lined impoundment approximately 100' x 100' x 4' was constructed to hold waste water from the facility's pesticide/herbicide manufacturing process. Representatives of the company indicate that the impoundment was not used after November 18, 1980. Various analyses submitted by the facility indicate that waste water in the impoundment and sludge in the bottom of the impoundment are contaminated with small amounts of pesticides and herbicides. The facility has retained a consulting firm (BCM of Albany, GA) to develop and implement a closure plan for the impoundment. A reverse osmosis unit is currently being used to decontaminate water in the impoundment. A meeting between representatives of the Griffin Corporation and the EPD is scheduled for the week of May 6-10, 1985 to discuss closure of the impoundment.

The subject impoundment is lined with clay, but a potential exists for leakage of pesticide and herbicide wastes into shallow ground water.

The site is located approximatley 1/4 mile northwest of a large swamp which may be habitat for several endangered species. The area around the site is sparsely populated.

The site is assessed a "medium" priority for a Site Inspection because of the toxic nature of the waste, because it is stored in an impoundment in an area having shallow ground water, and because of the proximity of the site to a sensitive ecosystem.

CSW/mcw032

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: D003311248

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
Griffin Corporation Plant #2	Rocky Ford Road				
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Valdosta	GA	31603-1847	Lowndes	185	02
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE: 30° 48' 03.0"	LONGITUDE: 083° 20' 35.5"				

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road): From intersection of I-75 and Hwy. 38, proceed SW on Hwy. 38 for 1.5 miles and turn left (south) on Rocky Ford Road. Proceed 1/2 mi. Plant is on the left (east) side of the road.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)		
Griffin Agriculture Products, Inc.	P. O. Box 1847		
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Valdosta	GA	31603-1847	(912) 242-8635
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)		
09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER
			( )

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☒ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☒ YES ☐ NO DATE 03 20 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)
By Tom Westbrook

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☒ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)
☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN

03 YEARS OF OPERATION
about 1960 (BEGINNING YEAR) | continuing (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED

BHC	heptachlor	mirex
aldrin	atrazine	
propachlor	chlordane	

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION: Medium - an impoundment containing about 300,000 gallons of pesticide contaminated liquid is on site. The facility is currently working with the Remedial Action Unit of the Georgia EPD to satisfactorally close the impoundment.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☒ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☐ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Jim Workman	Griffin Agriculture Products, Inc.	(912) 242-8635

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Steve Walker	DNR	EPD-RAU	404) 656-7404	~~05 03 85~~ (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

J. Surowiec

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A SOLID
- ☐ B POWDER, FINES
- X C SLUDGE
- ☐ D OTHER (Specify)
- ☐ E SLURRY
- X F LIQUID
- ☐ G GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

gal. ~~XXX~~ 300,000

CUBIC YARDS

NO OF DRUMS

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- X A TOXIC
- ☐ B CORROSIVE
- ☐ C RADIOACTIVE
- X D PERSISTENT
- ☐ E SOLUBLE
- ☐ F INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H IGNITABLE
- ☐ I HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K REACTIVE
- ☐ L INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES	300,000	gallons	pesticide contaminated waste
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			water and sludge from plant.
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
PSD	aldrin	309-00-2	impoundment	0.1 - 1.7	ppm
PSD	atrazine	999	impoundment	14.4-4330.0	ppm
PSD	propachlor	999	impoundment	18.9-5550.0	ppm
PSD	BHC (all isomers)	999	impoundment	7.6	ppm
PSD	heptachlor	76-44-8	impoundment	0.0 - 0.1	ppm
PSD	chlordane	57-74-9	impoundment	1.0	ppm
PSD	mirex	999	impoundment	0.5	ppm

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Memo from Shirley Maxwell to George Morris dated January 12, 1984 - attached, memo from Shirley to Terrell Rooks dated July 18, 1984 - attached.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 [X] A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: Unknown — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Impoundment containing various pesticides may be leaking contents into groundwater.

01 [ ] B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [X] F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1-3 (Acres) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Pesticides in impoundment may have contaminated soil around edge of impoundment.

01 [ ] G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D003311248

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include name(s) of species)
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
(Spills/runoff/standing liquids/leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: Unknown

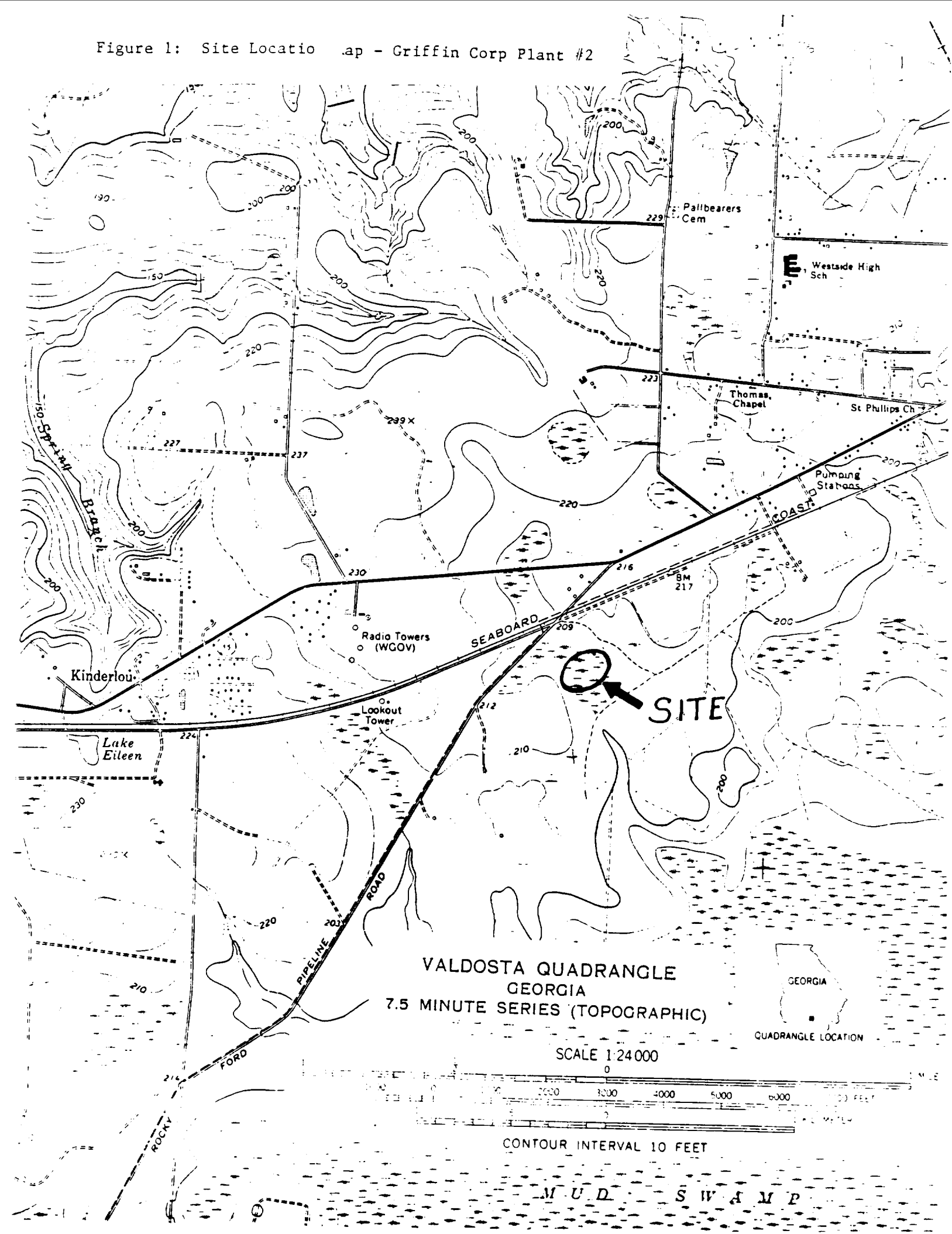
IV. COMMENTS

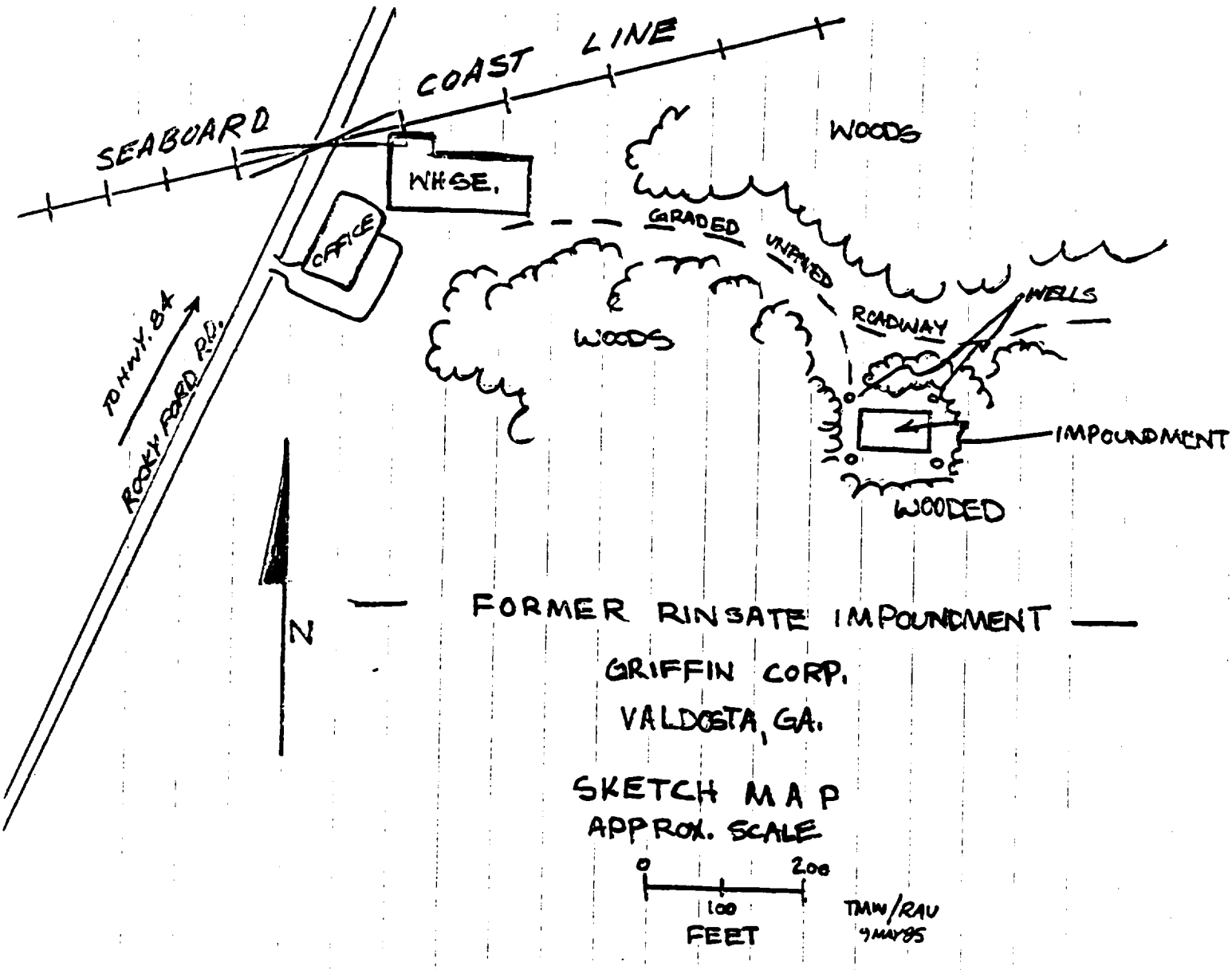
The Griffin Corporation is currently working with the Remedial Action Unit of the Georgia EPD to attain closure of the impoundment in accordance with the Georgia Rules for Hazardous Waste Management.

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Letter from the Griffin Corporation to Tom Westbrook (GA EPD) dated 4/15/85 - attached.

Figure 1: Site Locatio .ap - Griffin Corp Plant #2





FORMER RINSATE IMPOUNDMENT

GRIFFIN CORP.

VALDOSTA, GA.

SKETCH MAP

APPROX. SCALE

0 100 200

FEET

TMW/RAU

4 MAY 95

Griffin

April 15, 1985

Thomas M. Westbrook
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
3420 Norman Berry Drive, 7th Floor
Hapeville, GA 30354

Dear Mr. Westbrook:

The purpose of this letter is to document our phone conversation held on April 15, 1985.

Griffin Corporation has retained BCM of Albany, Georgia to help us develop and implement a closure plan for our CERCLA impoundment.

We have tentatively set a date of May 8-10 for a preliminary meeting to be held at your offices. I will call you on April 19 to finalize the date and time.

Sincerely,

Jim Workman (g)

Jim Workman
Quality Control/Environmental
Manager

JW/elg

GRIFFIN AG PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Post Office Box 1847 • Valdosta, Georgia 31603-1847 • (912) 242-8635

Department of Natural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

July 18, 1984

ETTER
.or

R A N D U M

Terrell Rooks

: Howard Barefoot

Shirley Maxwell

CT: Griffin Corporation, Valdosta
Closing of Surface Impoundment

[redacted]

uments:

The sampling technique and testing are acceptable. The problem breaks down as follows:

	Impoundment Sludge (ppm)				Impoundment water (ppm)
	#1	#2	#3	#5	
Aldrin	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.1	-
Atrazine	549	4330	3350	219	14.4
Propachlor	114	316	5550	24.3	18.9
BHC	-	3.7	4.3	-	-
Heptachlor	-	-	-	0.1	-

Aldrin
Oral rat LD50 = 39 or 67 mg/kg.
It is #P004, extremely toxic.
It persists in soil for 6 years.
Insoluble in water.

It is in a class with Toxaphene (#P123) (LD50 = 69) and the average background level for Toxaphene in Georgia is 0.6 with a maximum of 5.63 mg/kg. Therefore the Aldrin is in a range which can be considered acceptable.

Atrazine
Oral rat LD50 = 1780 mg/kg.
Soluble in water to 33 ppm.
Disappears from soils in 10 months to a year.
Not listed under RCRA.

limiting factor.

JOE D. TANNER
Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER
Division Director

Department of Natural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET, S W
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

January 12, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Morris

FROM: Shirley Maxwell

SUBJECT: Griffin Corporation, Valdosta
Closing of Pesticide Waste Storage Impoundment

Comments:

1) Letter of 2/16/83
Note that the company proposed to evaporate the pond liquid layer, and send the resulting sludge to a Hazardous Waste Site. They therefore know that there is a pesticide residual, and we should learn what that is.

One lab. sheet (undated, unidentified) on sludge showed high Atrazine (66 ppm), and Propachlor (248 ppm). Another old lab. report showed a total of 10 ppm of mixed pesticides including Chlordane (1.04 ppm), Lindane (0.4 ppm), BHC (7.16) and Mirex (Kepone) (0.53 ppm). A third report showed 2, 4D at 7 ppm which was not confirmed by the requested retest.

2) Letter of 11/17/83
They certify that no Lindane was ever deposited at the site, yet a lab. report showed 0.406 ppm, and a total of 7.572 ppm of all three isomers of Lindane.

3) Letter of 12/16/83
I object to the statement in the lab. report that pond water was subjected to an Extraction Procedure. It suggests unfamiliarity with the test method, and needs an explanation.

Additionally, the statement "Title 40, part 261" is not sufficient identification of the method. (Two procedures were published).

4) We know nothing about how they collected the single sample they took, or how old it was, or where it was taken; and we are interested in organics which are sensitive to handling.

Conclusions:

This impoundment contained unknown pesticides, some of which are listed wastes (K032, K033, K097, D013, U142, etc.), though deposited before RCRA. The site is also in the water table.

In my opinion we should not make a decision based on one sample. We cannot know whether it represents the entire site. I recommend 4 samples, taken under supervision, preserved, and analyzed by another lab. (for verification) for the following:

Atrazine	Mirex	BHC	Aldrin
Propachlor	Lindane	Heptachlor,	
Chlordane	2, 4D	Heptachlor epoxide	

This should not be by EP.

I propose that if the total pesticide level is under 1 ppm they could be allowed to close as requested. Otherwise it may be a CERCLA candidate.

The following supporting data are available from "Quality Criteria For Water":

Mirex
Recommended water limit 0.00001 mg/$_1$

Lindane
Rec. Drinking Water limit 0.004 mg/$_1$ (human toxicity)
0.00001 mg/$_1$ (fish toxicity)

Heptachlor
Rec. Water limit 0.000001 mg/$_1$

Chlordane
Rec. Water limit 0.00001 mg/$_1$, known carcinogen.

2, 4D
Rec. D. W. limit 0.1 mg/$_1$ (human toxicity).

These bioaccumulate.

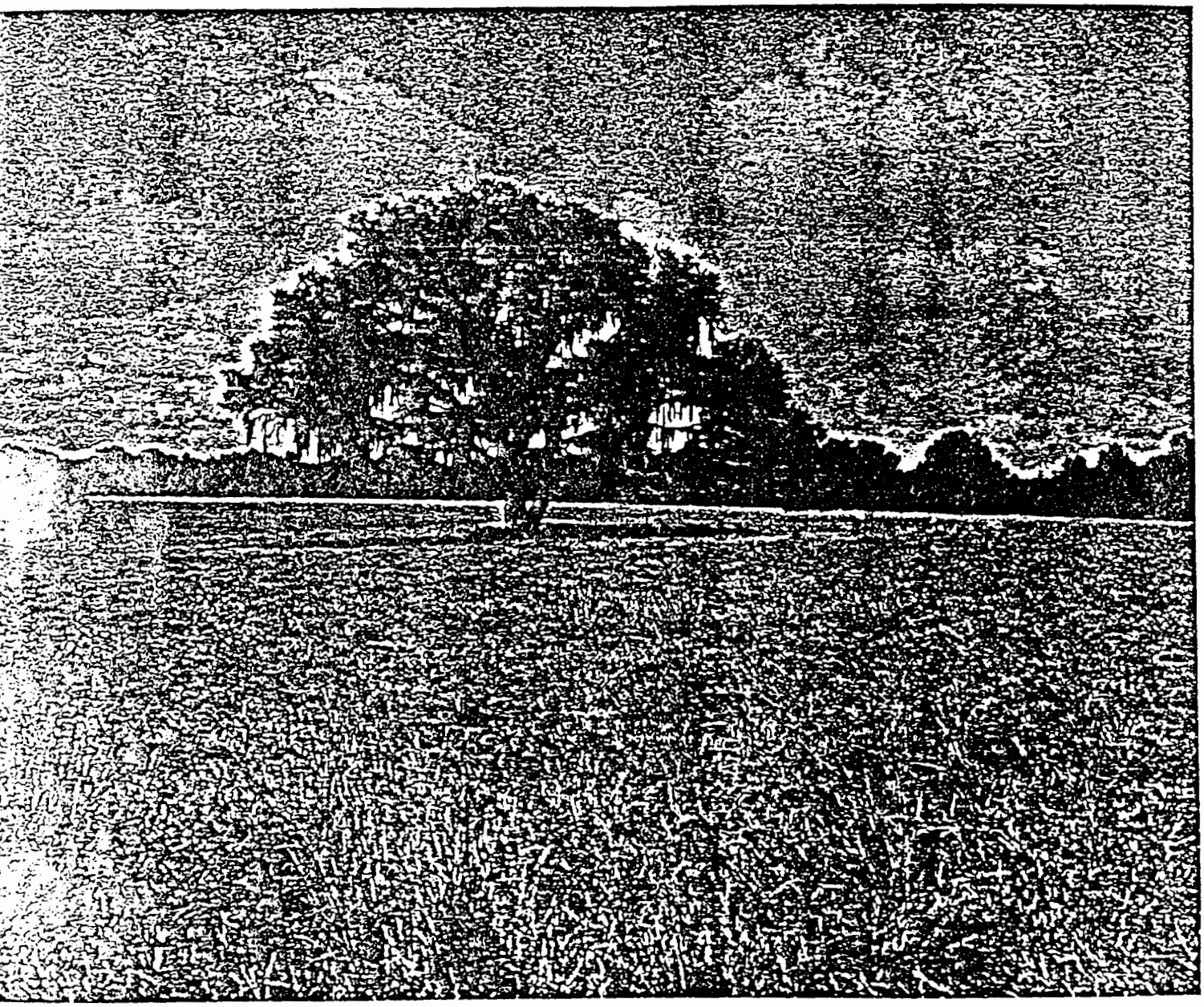
Additionally, BHC and Lindane have been banned by EPA.

SFM:jrh:0864M
cc: J. Taylor
H. Barefoot
S. Maxwell
File: Griffin Corp. (R)

Reference No. 2

SOIL SURVEY OF

Lowndes County, Georgia



United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

In cooperation with

The University of Georgia
College of Agriculture
Agricultural Experiment Stations

SOIL SURVEY OF LOWNDES COUNTY, GEORGIA

By Joe G. Stevens, Soil Conservation Service

Fieldwork by Joe G. Stevens and Richard Gilbert, Soil Conservation Service

United States Department Of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Stations

LOWNDES COUNTY is in the extreme southern part Georgia. (See facing page.) Valdosta is the county seat. 1975 the population of Valdosta was about 38,000, and population of Lowndes County was nearly 60,000. The unty has a total area of 324,800 acres, or about 508 uare miles.

The county is in the Coastal Terrace region of the ate. The Little River and the Withlacoochee River form western boundary. The Alapaha River (fig. 1) and and Bay Creek, together with Echols County, form the stern boundary. Lowndes County is bounded on the rth by Cook and Berrien Counties and on the south by orida.

eneral nature of the county

In this section, general information about the county is ven. Climate; geology; physiography, relief, and ainage; water supplies; history and population; and rming are described.

limate

Lowndes County has long, hot summers because moist opical air from the Gulf of Mexico persistently covers e area. Winters are cool and fairly short, with only a re cold wave that moderates in 1 or 2 days. Precipitan is fairly heavy throughout most of the year. Proged droughts are rare. Summer precipitation, mainly ternoon thundershowers, is adequate for all crops.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for e survey area, as recorded at Quitman, Georgia, for the riod 1951-74. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first eeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 proes data on length of the growing season.

In winter the average temperature is 52 degrees F, and e average daily minimum is 39 degrees. The lowest mperature on record, 6 degrees, occurred at Quitman on cember 14, 1962. In summer the average temperature 80 degrees, and the average daily maximum is 92 grees. The highest temperature, 106 degrees, was corded on June 27, 1952.

Growing degree days, shown in table 1, are equivalent to "heat units." Beginning in spring, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (50 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

Of the total annual precipitation, 31 inches, or 60 percent, usually falls during the period April through September, which includes the growing season for most crops. Two years in ten, the April-September rainfall is less than 26 inches. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 5.37 inches at Quitman on May 3, 1964. Thunderstorms number about 70 each year, 45 of which occur in summer.

Snowfall is rare. In 96 percent of the winters, there is no measurable snowfall. The heaviest snowfall ever observed in 1 day was 3 inches.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon in spring is less than 50 percent; during the rest of the year it is about 55 percent. Humidity is higher at night in all seasons, and the average at dawn is about 90 percent. The percentage of possible sunshine is 60 percent in summer and 50 percent in winter. The prevailing winds are northerly. Average windspeed is highest, 9 miles per hour, in March.

Severe local storms, including tornadoes, strike occasionally in or near the county. They are short and cause variable and spotty damage. Every few years in summer or autumn, a tropical depression or remnant of a hurricane which has moved inland causes extremely heavy rains for 1 to 3 days.

Geology

WILLIAM R. FULMER, geologist, Soil Conservation Service, prepared the information for this section.

Lowndes County is in the Coastal Terrace region of the State. The area has undergone geologic processes typical of the lower Coastal Plain of Georgia. The soils on uplands formed in deep sedimentary sands and clays. Al-

luvial soils near the streams and tributaries formed from material eroded from the uplands.

Most of the geology in the southern and western areas of the county are part of the Hawthorn Formation of middle Miocene age. In the central and northeastern parts, the Hawthorn Formation is overlain by a somewhat distinct terrace of Pliocene age (5). This terrace is referred to as High Terrace and is 150 feet above mean sea level.

The Okefenokee shoreline is the highest recognized Pleistocene shoreline; it is 150 feet above mean sea level. It extends into the county along the Withlacoochee River and Grand Bay Creek. This shoreline defines the limits of the Okefenokee Sea and represents the interglacial stage prior to the formation of the Okefenokee Swamp in Charlton and Clinch Counties.

Karst topography dominates the landscape over much of the county, especially the south-central part. Circular depressions, the result of ground water solution of the underlying limestone, can be easily identified (fig. 2). These depressions, or lime sinks, vary greatly in size and depth. They are partially filled with alluvium from the surrounding uplands. Some contain an extensive accumulation of peat. They are commonly inundated throughout the year.

Sediments from the Pliocene period to the present range from 20 to 90 feet in thickness. These sediments have a shallow surface increment of fine sand to coarse sand overlying sandy clay. The sandy clay is limonitic and mottled and contains finely disseminated phosphate grains.

Typically, the Hawthorn Formation of middle Miocene age averages 150 feet in thickness, is phosphatic, and is pale green to dark green. It is sandy clay interbedded with fine sand to coarse grained sand and sandy limestone.

The underlying Tampa Formation of early Miocene age is limestone. The formation crops out in lime sinks in the lower southeastern part of the county and along the Withlacoochee River on the county's western boundary. The limestone is white or cream colored, sandy, phosphatic, locally cherty, and slightly fossiliferous.

The general soil map at the back of this survey shows the soil association in Lowndes County. Concentrations of phosphates in soil association 7 have an economic potential that is not fully known. In addition, sand from soil associations 7, 8, and 9 is used locally in construction. Organic material, commonly referred to as peat moss, from soil association 3 is used as a soil conditioner.

Physiography, relief, and drainage

The soils in Lowndes County are mostly nearly level to gently sloping. They are on uplands dissected by small streams. These streams become more sluggish as the topography becomes more nearly level in the east and southeast. In the northern and west-central parts of the county, the soils on uplands are well drained and the soils in drainageways are mostly poorly drained. Excessively drained sandy soils are on the east sides of the major streams. In the southern part of the county are many natural lakes ranging from a few acres to 800 acres in size. This area is referred to locally as the "lake country." The soils in this area are well drained or excessively drained and formed from sands underlain by phosphatic limestone. In the eastern part of the county are poorly drained or very poorly drained soils on low flats and in drainageways. Numerous large and small cypress ponds or bays dot the landscape. This area is referred to locally as the "flatwoods."

Lowndes County is in the Suwanee River Watershed. The principal streams drain into the Suwanee River, which in turn drains into the Gulf of Mexico. Many small intermittent streams flow towards the south and form the drainage system for the county.

Water supplies

The water needs for Lowndes County are supplied by streams, by shallow wells drilled into water-bearing sand, and by deep artesian wells drilled into the underlying limestone. There are many streams in the county, but most of them flow only in wet seasons. The Alapaha, Little, and Withlacoochee Rivers are large, and they flow throughout the year. These rivers rise rapidly during periods of excessive rainfall and flood large areas. There are many large natural lakes in the southern part of the county and hundreds of cypress ponds that hold water for several months each year. Many farm ponds and lime sinks hold water the entire year.

Shallow wells are commonly 30 to 60 feet deep; they yield sufficient water for home use except during extreme droughts. Deep wells range from 120 to 150 feet in depth in the southern part of the county, and from 260 to 280 feet in depth in the northern part. These deep wells provide abundant water for most towns in the county. In addition, large quantities of water from these wells are available for industrial use.

History and population

Parts of this section were taken from "History of Lowndes County to 1900" (6).

In 1825, Governor George Troup signed an act creating Lowndes County from the original Irwin County. The first county seat was Franklinville, a few miles east of present day Hahira. Franklinville consisted of a courthouse, a jail, and two or three stores. The second county seat was Troupville. It was just north of the confluence of the Little and Withlacoochee Rivers. Troupville was in the center of the county. It was a thriving community with general stores, mechanics' shops, and lawyers' offices. When the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad extended its right-of-way 4 miles southeast of Troupville, the county seat was moved to the newly created city of Valdosta. The citizens did not want to name the new town Troup-

y the ease of working and spreading the soil material in reparing a seedbed and by the ability of the soil material o support plantlife. Also considered is the damage that an result at the area from which the topsoil is taken.

The ease of excavation is influenced by the thickness of uitable material, wetness, slope, and amount of stones. 'he ability of the soil to support plantlife is determined y texture, structure, and the amount of soluble salts or oxic substances. Organic matter in the A1 or Ap horizon reatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture nd nutrients. Therefore, the soil material from these orizons should be carefully preserved for later use.

Soils rated *good* have at least 16 inches of friable loamy aterial at their surface. They are free of stones and cobles, are low in content of gravel, and have gentle slopes. 'hey are low in soluble salts that can limit or prevent lant growth. They are naturally fertile or respond well o fertilizer. They are not so wet that excavation is difcult during most of the year.

Soils rated *fair* are loose sandy soils or firm loamy or layey soils in which the suitable material is only 8 to 16 ches thick or soils that have appreciable amounts of ravel, stones, or soluble salt.

Soils rated *poor* are very sandy soils and very firm layey soils; soils with suitable layers less than 8 inches hick; soils having large amounts of gravel, stones, or oluble salt; steep soils; and poorly drained soils.

Although a rating of *good* is not based entirely on high ontent of organic matter, a surface horizon is generally referred for topsoil because of its organic-matter conent. This horizon is designated as A1 or Ap in the soil se-es descriptions. The absorption and retention of oisture and nutrients for plant growth are greatly inreased by organic matter.

Water management

Many soil properties and site features that affect water anagement practices have been identified in this soil rvey. In table 11 the degree of soil limitation and soil d site features that affect use are indicated for each nd of soil. This information is significant in planning, inalling, and maintaining water control structures.

Soil and site limitations are expressed as slight, oderate, and severe. *Slight* means that the soil properes and site features are generally favorable for the ecified use and that any limitation is minor and easily ercome. *Moderate* means that some soil properties or te features are unfavorable for the specified use but can overcome or modified by special planning and design. vere means that the soil properties and site features e so unfavorable and so difficult to correct or overcome at major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive aintenance is required.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or emnkment. Soils best suited to this use have a low epage potential, which is determined by permeability d the depth to fractured or permeable bedrock or other rmeable material.

Embankments, dikes, and levees require soil material that is resistant to seepage, erosion, and piping and has favorable stability, shrink-swell potential, shear strength, and compaction characteristics. Large stones and organic matter in a soil downgrade the suitability of a soil for use in embankments, dikes, and levees.

Drainage of soil is affected by such soil properties as permeability; texture; depth to bedrock, hardpan, or other layers that affect the rate of water movement; depth to the water table; slope; stability of ditchbanks; susceptibility to flooding; salinity and alkalinity; and availability of outlets for drainage.

Irrigation is affected by such features as slope, susceptibility to flooding, hazards of water erosion and soil blowing, texture, presence of salts and alkali, depth of root zone, rate of water intake at the surface, permeability of the soil below the surface layer, available water capacity, need for drainage, and depth to the water table (fig. 8).

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to intercept runoff. They allow water to soak into the soil or flow slowly to an outlet. Features that affect suitability of a soil for terrace[illegible] of slope; depth to bedroc[illegible]le material; large stones; [illegible]ng vegetation; and resistar[illegible]g, soil slipping, and piping.

Grassed waterways ar[illegible] to outlets at a nonerosive [illegible] he use of soils for waterw[illegible] di-bility, wetness, and suit[illegible]

Annual rainfall 48" p. 38

Recreation

Recreation, including fishing and boating, is available on many farm ponds and natural lakes and on the Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Little Rivers in Lowndes County. Canoe trails are mapped on the Withlacoochee and Alapaha Rivers. More than 90 natural lakes are in the southern part of the county. They range in size from 1 acre to 800 acres. Two 18-hole golf courses and many tennis courts are available. Three public campgrounds are adjacent to Interstate 75 in the county.

The soils of the survey area are rated in table 12 according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation uses. The ratings are based on such restrictive soil features as flooding, wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Not considered in these ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are location and accessibility of the area, size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, the ability of the soil to support vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites available, and either access to public sewerlines or capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent. Soils subject to flooding are limited, in varying degree, for recreation use by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. Onsite assessment of height, dura-

GEORGIA

STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINING AND GEOLOGY
GARLAND PEYTON, Director

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Information Circular 25

SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY OF THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN

by

Stephen M. Herrick and Robert C. Vorhis

United States Geological Survey

Prepared cooperatively by the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

ATLANTA

1963

Quaternary and Tertiary Systems

RECENT TO MIOCENE SERIES

Deposits of Recent to Miocene age have been identified throughout about three-fifths of the Coastal Plain of Georgia in more than 300 wells. (See fig. 2.) The uppermost unit is composed mainly of sand and is restricted in general to the coastal counties of southeast Georgia. The sand of post-Miocene age, is not discussed further in this report for it is of little importance in the subsurface, is remarkably barren of microfossils, and is the subject of another paper currently being prepared by the senior author.

The Miocene sediments compose the major portion of the deposits as mapped in figure 2 and the northern limit as shown is the general boundary of the occurrence of Miocene sediments. This inner limit of the outcrop trends from the southwest corner of Decatur County northeastward through the counties of Grady, Mitchell, Crisp, Bleckley, to Laurens County and thence southeasterly to the Savannah River along the southeast corner of Burke County.

Lithologically the upper and middle members of the Miocene in Georgia are composed of clastics, while the lower member consists of a series of limestones. The clastics are continuous throughout the entire area covered by this unit. If they grade downdip into limestones, such rocks have not yet been found anywhere in the subsurface of Georgia. It is possible, however, that such a downdip limestone facies does exist somewhere off the coast of Georgia. In the six coastal counties and eastern Wayne County the upper unit of the Miocene consists of dark-brownish-green, granular, rather loosely consolidated, abundantly micaceous, locally phosphatic and fossiliferous clays which rest either on beds of dolomitic limestone also of Miocene age as in Chatham County, or directly upon the underlying clays of the Hawthorn Formation, as for example in Glynn County. This upper member rapidly pinches out up the dip, coming to the surface as isolated outcrops along the major river valleys. Examples are exposures along the south bank of the Savannah River, particularly at Ebenezer Landing, Effingham County, along the south bank of the Altamaha River at Doctortown, Wayne County, and along the St. Mary's River south and southwest of Folkston, Charlton County. These strata represent the Charlton Formation (Veatch and Stephenson 1911, p. 392); they are tentatively correlated by the authors with the Duplin Marl of late Miocene age in the Carolinas and eastern Georgia, whereas the U. S. Geological Survey considers them to be of Pliocene age.

The Hawthorn Formation, the middle unit of the Miocene Series, consists of pale to dark-green (mottled at the surface), phosphatic (at depth), very sandy, locally fossiliferous and cherty, micaceous clays that are interbedded with scattered tongues of fine to coarse-grained, arkosic, phosphatic sand; both the clays and sands gradually thicken and become fossiliferous in a downdip direction. Beneath these clastics but to some extent interfingering with them is a series of limestones considered to be Tampa equivalent of early Miocene age. These limestones are white to cream, sandy, phosphatic, locally cherty, and sparingly fossiliferous. In southwest Georgia, particularly in Mitchell and Colquitt Counties as well as along the Georgia-Florida border from Decatur County eastward through Camden County, these basal Miocene limestones have been locally altered, becoming light to dark-brown, recrystallized, saccharoidal, sandy, phosphatic, dolomitic limestones. In areas where dolomitization has not taken place the lower Miocene limestones are distinguished from the underlying but older limestones of Oligocene age through the presence of quartz grains and phosphatic pebbles, and by the fossils where present.

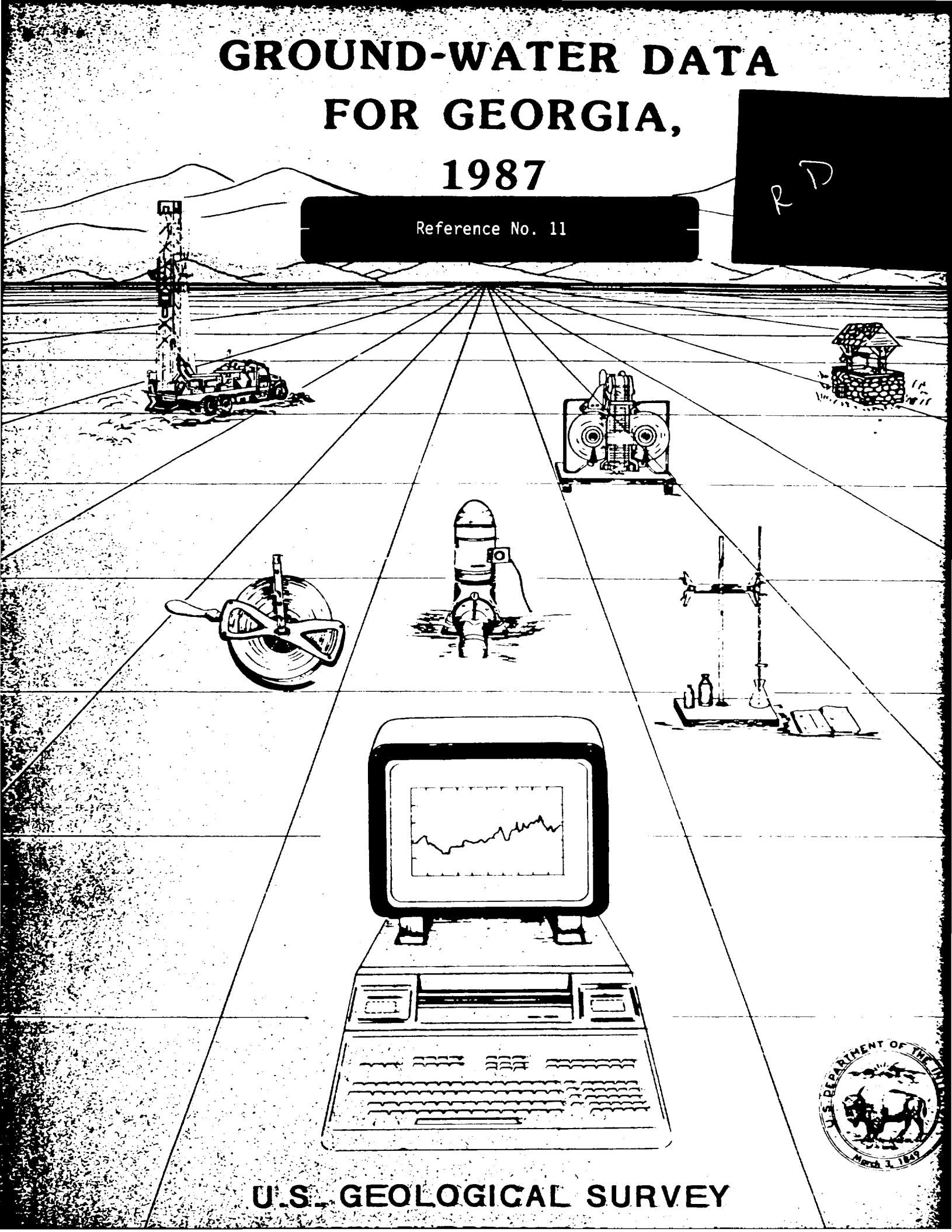
The Recent to Miocene thickens gradually from a few feet in its updip outcrop area to over 600 feet in two depocenters (see fig. 2). One of these depocenters is long and linear extending diagonally across Grady County in a northeasterly direction as far as northeastern Toombs and northwestern Tattnall Counties. The other area of greatest thickening appears to center in Brantley, Pierce, and Glynn Counties.

Some of the publications in which Miocene microfossils are described and illustrated include several articles by Cole (1931 and 1941) and Cushman (1918 and 1930). Fossils that are diagnostic of the subsurface Miocene of Georgia include molluscan shells, occasional vertebrate remains such as fish teeth, vertebrae(?), etc.; ostracods; and the Foraminifera Archaias floridanus (Conrad) and Rotalia beccarii (Linné) var. Small Foraminifera* were noted in two recently drilled test holes in updip Chatham County, Ga., and Beaufort County, S. C. Subsequent analysis of this microfauna by the senior author indicated these Foraminifera to be late Miocene (Duplin) in age.

*M. J. McCollum U. S. Geological Survey geologist in Savannah, Ga., first called the authors' attention to the presence of these fossils in these test holes. This microfauna is being studied and processed for future publication by the senior author.

GROUND-WATER DATA FOR GEORGIA, 1987

Reference No. 11



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUND-WATER DATA FOR GEORGIA, 1987

By C.N. Joiner, M.S. Reynolds, W.L. Stayton, and F.G. Boucher

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Open-File Report 88-323

Prepared in cooperation with the

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
GEORGIA GEOLOGIC SURVEY

Doraville, Georgia

1988

2.7 Upper Floridan Aquifer

The Upper Floridan aquifer (formerly the principal artesian aquifer) is part of the Floridan aquifer system, which is one of the most productive ground-water reservoirs in the United States. Regionally, the Floridan aquifer system has been divided by Miller (1986) into the Upper and the Lower Floridan aquifers. About 600 Mgal/d is pumped from the Upper Floridan aquifer in Georgia, mostly for industrial use and for irrigation (Pierce and Barber, 1982).

The Upper Floridan aquifer consists of a sequence of limestone and dolostone that underlies most of the Georgia Coastal Plain. Water in the Upper Floridan is under artesian pressure, except where it crops out at land surface. In some areas, the artesian pressure is sufficient to produce flowing wells.

In outcrop areas, the water level in the Upper Floridan aquifer fluctuates seasonally in response to recharge from precipitation. Near the coast where the aquifer is deeply buried, the water level responds primarily to pumping, and fluctuations related to recharge are less pronounced.

In October 1987, water levels were measured in 124 wells tapping the Upper Floridan aquifer in Glynn and surrounding counties. From these measurements, a map showing the configuration of the potentiometric surface was drawn.

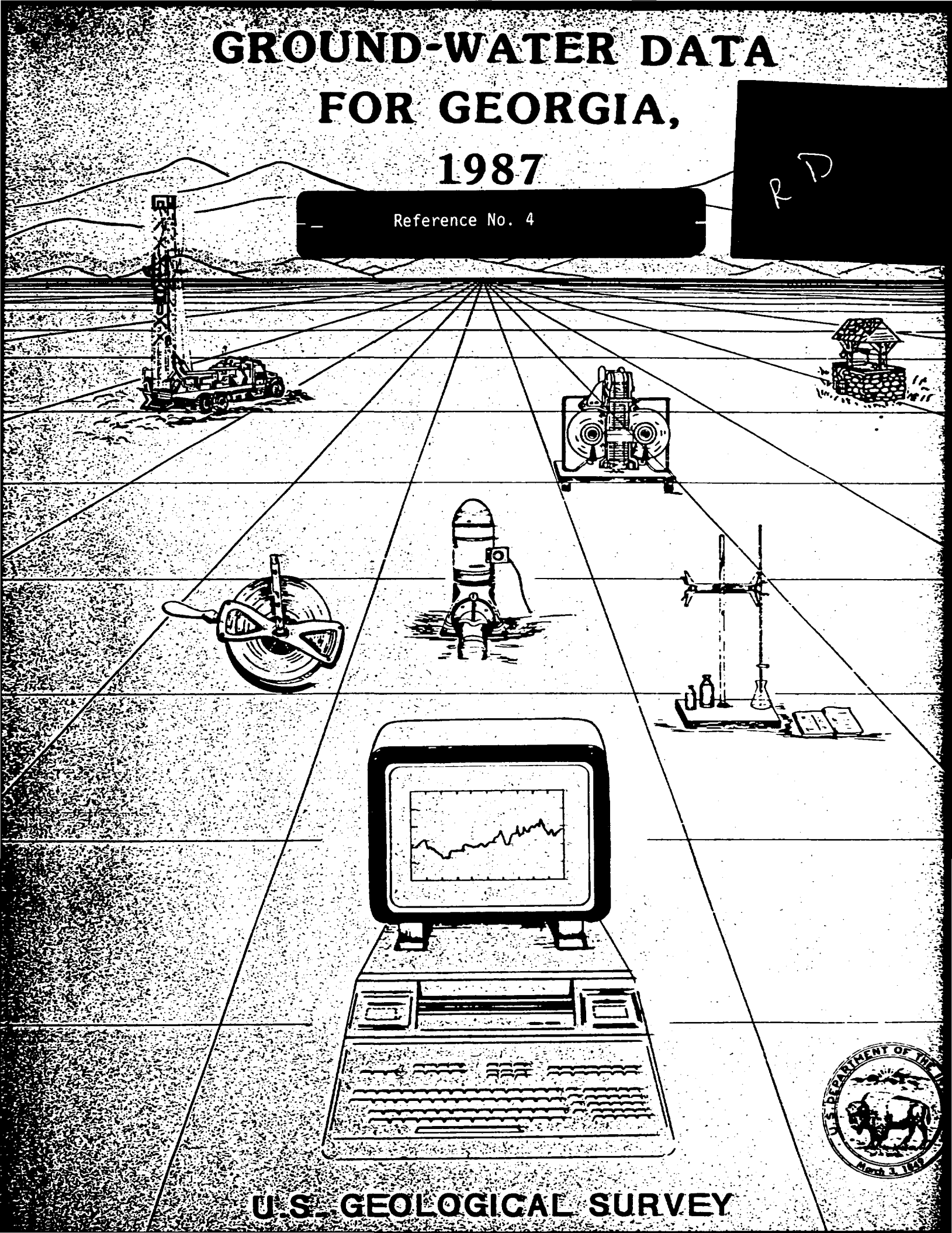
2.7.2 South-central area

The water level in the Upper Floridan aquifer in south-central Georgia is affected by rainfall, evapotranspiration, stream stage, and pumping. In this area, the water level generally is highest in the winter and spring rainy seasons, and lowest in the fall following the summer irrigation season.

Water levels in three wells tapping the Upper Floridan aquifer in Tift, Worth, and Cook Counties, at the end of April, had recovered 3.8 to 6.6 ft from the lows and record lows recorded during the 1986 drought. Although there was some recovery from the 1986 drought, the mean water levels in the three wells were from about the same to 1.0 ft lower in 1987 than in 1986. These declines continued a general downward trend since 1977. At the end of 1987, water levels were from 0.4 to 1.6 ft lower than at the end of 1986.

The ground-water level in the Valdosta area is controlled mainly by local recharge (Krause, 1979). The water level is highest north of the city, where the Upper Floridan aquifer receives recharge from the Withlacoochee River. The river flows into sinkholes and cave openings in the aquifer, and the ground-water level responds to this recharge. Increased rainfall and streamflow in winter and early spring cause a high water level. Decreased rainfall and increased evapotranspiration in summer and fall result in low streamflow and a correspondingly low water level. In the Valdosta area, the mean water levels in two wells were from 1.1 to 1.6 ft higher in 1987 than in 1986. By the end of March, the water level in the two wells had recovered 26.0 to 27.0 ft from the lows measured during the 1986 drought. Although there was some recovery from the drought, water levels were from 10.5 to 14.2 ft lower at the end of 1987 than at the end of 1986.

GROUND-WATER DATA FOR GEORGIA, 1987



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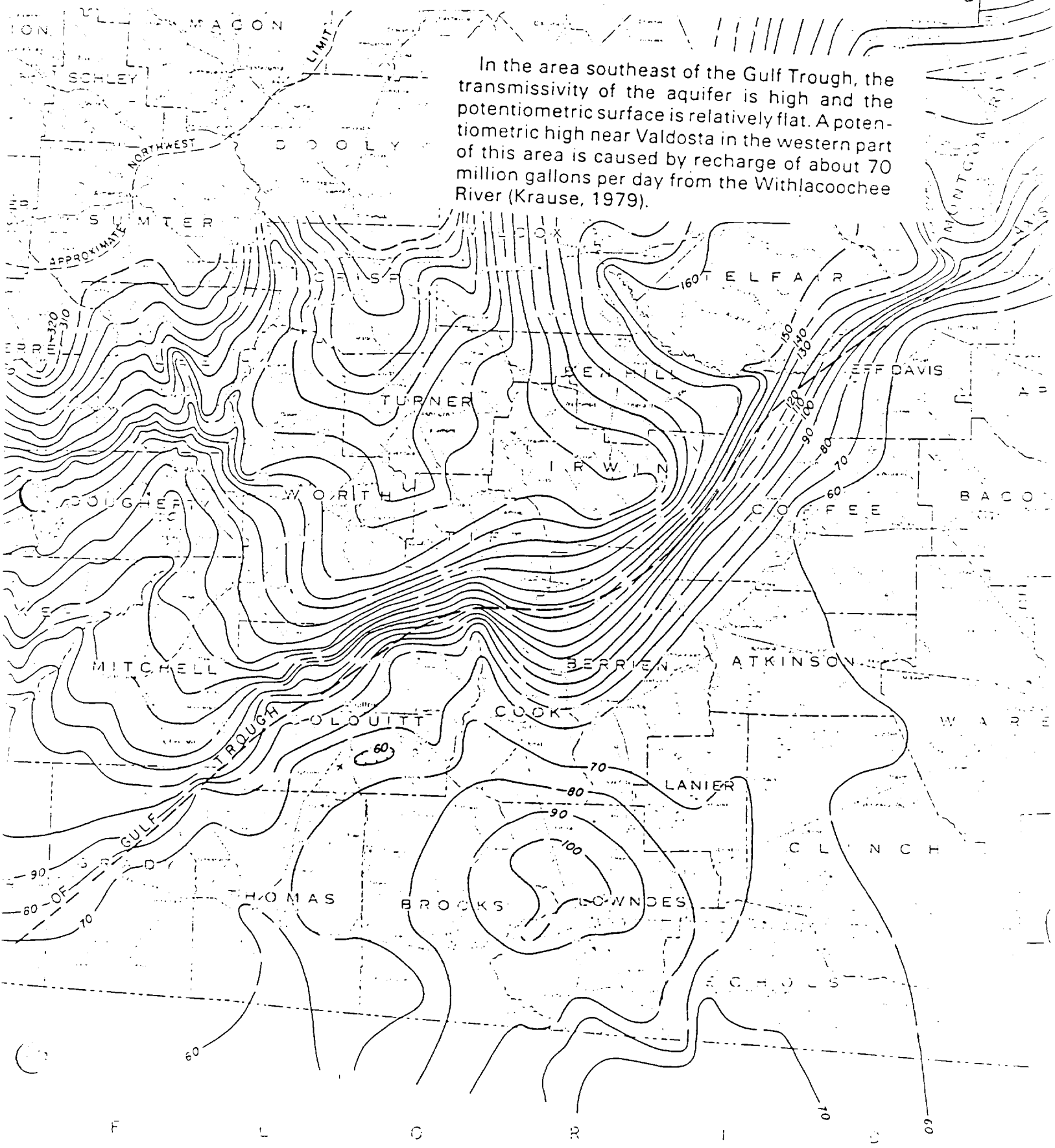
Reference No. 5

From The potentiometric Surface of The Principal Artesian Aquifer in Georgia, May, 1980.
by Richard E. Krause and Larry R. Hayes
USGS Hydrologic Atlas #6, 1981

R5



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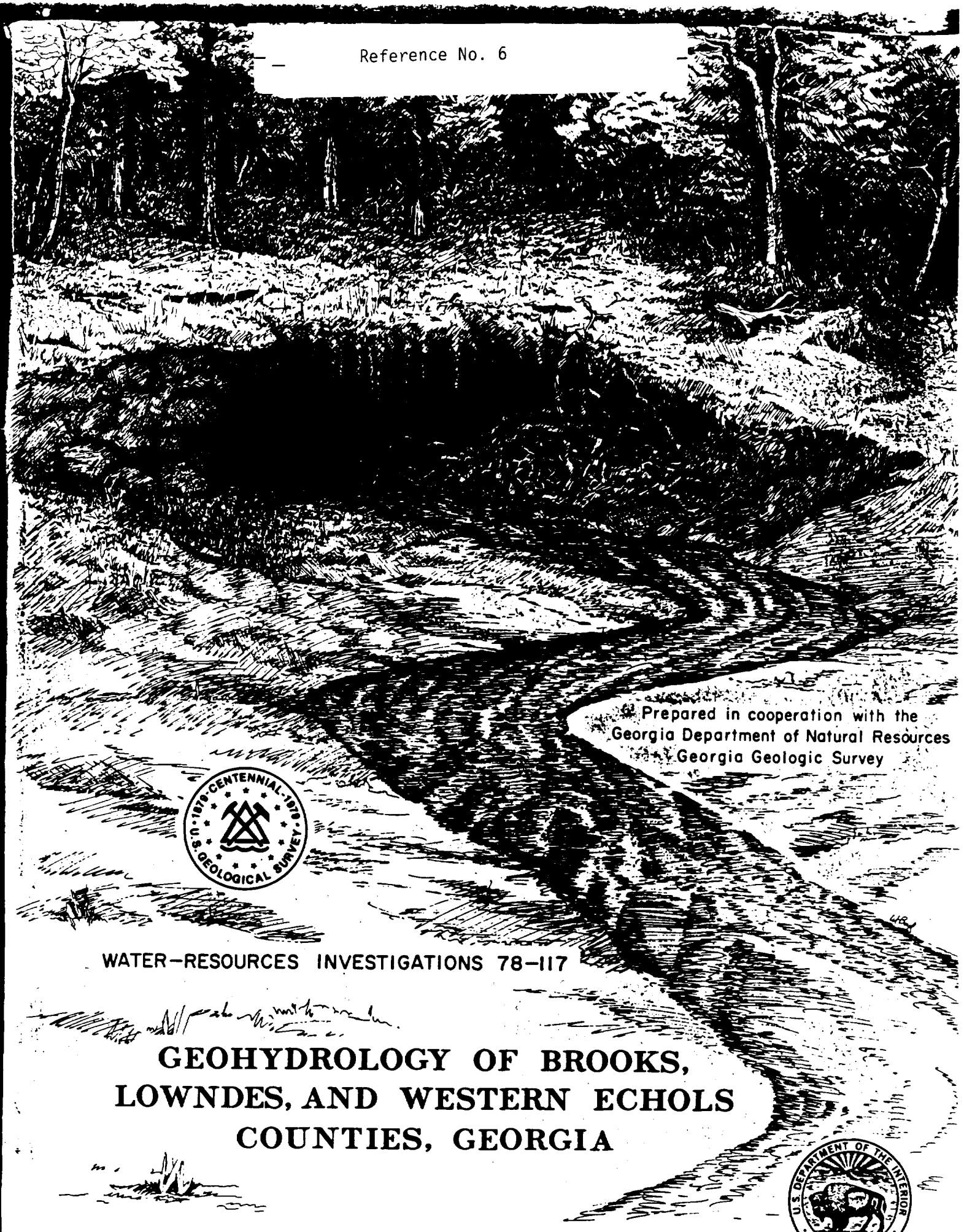


Prepared in cooperation with the
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Georgia Geologic Survey

WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS 78-117

GEOHYDROLOGY OF BROOKS, LOWNDES, AND WESTERN ECHOLS COUNTIES, GEORGIA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOHYDROLOGY OF BROOKS, LOWNDES, AND WESTERN ECHOLS COUNTIES, GEORGIA

By R. E. Krause

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

OPEN-FILE REPORT 78-117

Prepared in cooperation with the

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Doraville, Georgia
June 1979

Table 1.--Generalized stratigraphy and water-bearing and water-quality characteristics of Paleocene to Pleistocene formations, Brooks, Lowndes, and western Echols Counties.

SERIES	STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT	THICKNESS, IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	WATER-BEARING CHARACTERISTICS	WATER-QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS
Pleistocene and Pliocene	Undifferentiated	0-100	Fine to coarse sand and gravel.	Coarse material yields small domestic supplies to dug or jetted wells. Deep material yields more water to drilled wells. Clay acts as confining layer for underlying artesian aquifer.	Generally of good quality; low hardness and dissolved solids.
	Miccosukee Formation (Hendry and Yon, 1967)		Yellow to red-brown clayey sand, silt, clay, and gravel.		
Miocene	Hawthorn Formation	0-175	Clay, claystone, silt, sand, marl, and cherty sandy phosphatic limestone.		
Oligocene	Suwannee Limestone	100-200	Yellow to white, fossiliferous, porous, crystalline limestone.	PRINCIPAL ARTESIAN AQUIFER: Very prolific water-bearing unit, with the Suwannee Limestone chiefly utilized. Greatest porosity and yield in zones at formation contacts where the limestone has been eroded, and in zones of secondary porosity caused by jointing and solutioning. Porosity and yield decrease with depth below the Suwannee Limestone.	Good quality, calcium bicarbonate type water with dissolved solids less than 250 mg/L. High iron and color in recharge areas; high hydrogen sulfide south of Valdosta.
Eocene, upper	Ocala Limestone	350-700	White, fossiliferous, porous limestone and interbedded dolomite.		
Eocene, middle	Claiborne Group, Undifferentiated	500-900	Dense, calcitized, glauconitic, fossiliferous dolomitic limestone containing evaporites.		Calcium, magnesium sulfate type water with dissolved solids greater than 2,800 mg/L. Very hard and high in most constituents, including strontium.
Eocene, lower; Paleocene	Wilcox Group, Undifferentiated	200-400	Carbonaceous, fossiliferous, glauconitic clay and marl; sand and sandy limestone.	Not a significant water-bearing unit because of less porosity and greater depths than units above.	No data available.

have been filled by quartz, and by gypsum and other evaporites. The Ocala ranges from about 350 to 700 ft in thickness in the study area. It has primary and well-developed secondary porosity, including large solution cavities and caverns. Secondary porosity is attained after deposition, and is mainly due to fracturing and solutioning.

Porosity is greatest at the interface between the Ocala Limestone and the overlying Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age. Large cavities and caverns, produced by erosion and solutioning, are common at this interface. Geophysical logs of test well 1 in Valdosta show the top of the Ocala Limestone to be about 375 ft below land surface. (See fig. 2.) Caliper and accoustic televiewer logs indicate the presence of a 4-ft cavity at 375 ft. Fisk and Exley (1977) note that the Peacock Springs cave system in northern Florida is at this Eocene-Oligocene contact.

The Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age unconformably overlies the Ocala Limestone, and is the oldest formation to crop out in the study area (pl. 2). The Suwannee is a yellow to white fossiliferous porous crystalline limestone ranging from about 100 to 200 ft in thickness. The formation is exposed along the Withlacoochee River from the Georgia-Florida State line to within about 8 river miles of U.S. Highway 84. The river has eroded through the overlying sediments and into the Suwannee Limestone, which was uplifted during the Miocene (pls. 1 and 2).

A highly porous zone is at the contact between the Suwannee Limestone and the overlying limestones of Miocene age. Large springs near the Georgia-Florida State line are at this interface. Caliper and accoustic televiewer logs of test well 1 in Valdosta show a cavernous zone at 210 ft below land surface (fig. 2). The zone is most likely in the upper part of the Suwannee Limestone, which was extensively weathered before deposition of the Miocene beds. In some areas, parts of the Suwannee Limestone are included in the Miocene beds.

The Hawthorn Formation of Miocene age unconformably overlies the Suwannee Limestone, except in areas where the Hawthorn Formation has been eroded away or is breached by sinkholes and sinkhole lakes. The Hawthorn Formation consists of clay, claystone, sand, limestone, and marl, locally cherty and commonly phosphatic. The upper part of the formation is made up of clastics, and the lower part is a brown cherty sandy limestone that is highly porous and contains breccia. The breccia is rock made up of angular chert or agate fragments.

The limestone in the lower part of the Hawthorn Formation is somewhat similar in lithology to the underlying Suwannee Limestone. The thickness of the limestone part of the Hawthorn is less than 100 ft and it generally ranges from about 20 to 60 ft thick. The entire Hawthorn Formation is less than about 175 ft thick. The formation crops out along streams, flood plains, swamps, and other areas of low altitude (pl. 2).

The Miccosukee Formation as used by Hendry and Yon (1967) crops out in the upland areas, mainly in Brooks and western Lowndes Counties (pl. 2).

The Miccosukee, which overlies the Hawthorn Formation, consists of yellow to red-brown clayey sand, clay, silt, and gravel, commonly crossbedded and lenticular. Deposition of the formation was continental to near-shore marine (Weimer and Hoyt, 1964; Hendry and Yon, 1967), and the age has generally been accepted as late Miocene to early Pliocene.

Pliocene and Pleistocene sands and gravels overlie the Miccosukee Formation and crop out mainly in the immediate Valdosta area and on the uplands toward the northeast, and in eastern Lowndes and western Echols Counties. The Pliocene and Pleistocene sands and gravels and the Miccosukee Formation attain a maximum thickness of about 100 ft.

Geologic Structure

Clastic sediments of gravel, sand, silt, and clay and the carbonate formations in the study area are nearly flat lying, but generally thicken and dip gently toward the south-southeast. This structural attitude is related to the slight seaward tilting of the Coastal Plain and the advance and retreat of the sea in a north-northwest and south-southeast direction.

Deposition of sediments in the area was controlled by structural and tectonic factors. Large depositional basins lie north of the study area and were oriented in a northeast-southwest direction. In contrast, arches or anticlines south and southeast of the area influenced the thickness and dip of the sediments. Uplift of the Coastal Plain sediments occurred from time to time in different areas in Georgia and Florida. The most notable was during the early Miocene at the northern end of the Peninsular Arch (fig.1) in Florida (Vernon, 1951), which caused extensive erosion of the Oligocene sediments to the extent that the Oligocene is thin in the study area. The uplift also created a dip toward the north that continues into the southern part of the study area. Farther north, the regional dip toward the south-southeast again prevails (Stringfield, 1966).

Uplift during the Miocene also produced two major sets of joints in the carbonate rocks. The joints are oriented northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest. Vernon (1951) mapped similar-trending joints in northern Florida on the basis of alinements of physiographic features shown on aerial photographs. These alinements are present in the study area and are evidenced by trends of surface drainage, alinement of sinkholes, and preferential flow direction in the subsurface as indicated by water quality. High-altitude imagery clearly shows the northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast trending surface drainages. Plate 2 shows lines drawn on the basis of alinements of physiographic features that are shown on aerial imagery and topographic contour maps.

Joints in the carbonate rocks allowed preferential flow of water along them, thus producing greater dissolution of the carbonate rocks along the joints. Both surface drainage and subsurface ground-water movement (conduit flow) was and still is controlled by this jointing and solutioning.

Karst Topography

The study area is a typical karst region; it is marked by many sinkholes, sinkhole lakes, and little surface drainage. Circulating ground water dissolves the limestone, forming large solution openings, cavities, and caves. Solutioning of the rock removes support for the overlying sediment to the point that collapses occur at the surface, and sinkholes and sinkhole lakes are thus formed. Karst features are more common in Lowndes and western Echols Counties as a result of the thinner overburden and higher altitude of Oligocene and Eocene limestone in that part of the study area.

Karst features also occur at several levels in the subsurface, and represent remnants of surface features that developed during Tertiary time between depositional events.

GROUND-WATER RESERVOIRS

Ground water occurs in sand deposits in the Pleistocene, Pliocene, and upper part of the Miocene in the study area (table 1). These beds yield small to moderate amounts of water, generally sufficient for domestic and small farm supply, to dug, jetted, or shallow drilled wells. The water-bearing units are generally the coarser sand beds, and gravel beds where present. Some sand beds are overlain by clay layers that confine the water in the sand under artesian pressure. In the western part of Valdosta, shallow wells that tap Pliocene and Pleistocene sand beds flow small quantities of water. Yields from wells in the clastic sediments are usually less than 50 gal/min.

Principal Artesian Aquifer

The main water-bearing unit underlying the study area is the principal artesian aquifer, which includes rocks of the Claiborne Group, Ocala Limestone, Suwannee Limestone, and limestone of the lower part of the Hawthorn Formation. (See table 1.) Plate 1 shows the thickness of sediments overlying the Suwannee Limestone. Although the Suwannee is not the uppermost unit of the principal artesian aquifer, it is the highest mappable unit in the aquifer and is generally within a few feet of the top of the aquifer. In the study area, the Suwannee Limestone furnishes almost all of the water for domestic, commercial, industrial, irrigation, and municipal use. The high yields obtained from the Suwannee make drilling below it unnecessary.

Because of the high porosity and hydraulic conductivity, the aquifer is able to transmit very large quantities of water in some areas. The specific capacities of three production wells (185-24, 185-25, and 185-26) tested at the Owens-Illinois plant in Clyattville (location, pl. 8), are 333, 452, and 712 (gal/min)/ft. Specific capacity is an indication of a well's yield capability, and is measured in terms of yield per unit drawdown. Estimates of transmissivity utilizing specific-capacity data (Lohman, 1972) for those wells are 100,000 ft^2/d, 130,000 ft^2/d, and 220,000 ft^2/d. Transmissivity

is a measure of an aquifer's ability to transmit water, and is defined as the rate at which water is transmitted through a unit width of the aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient.

The aquifer is artesian except in those small areas where it crops out at the surface (pl. 2). An artesian aquifer is one in which the water in the aquifer is confined under pressure by impermeable or semipermeable material so that water in tightly cased wells will rise above the top of the aquifer. A higher head in the aquifer in outcrop areas and relatively impermeable clay layers in overlying Miocene to Pleistocene sediments cause the artesian pressure in the aquifer in the study area. Where the aquifer is unconfined, ground water is not under artesian pressure and the water level reflected in wells is the water table.

The principal artesian aquifer has excellent water-bearing properties. Large interconnected cavities are common in the limestones that make up the aquifer. Wells tapping these limestones obtain the greatest yields from zones of jointing and subsequent dissolution of the limestone, at interface zones between formations, and from zones containing abundant shell fragments. Porosity, the percentage of pore space in the limestone, decreases with depth, owing to the fact that ground-water circulation and dissolution, which increases porosity, are greatest nearer the earth's surface. Shallow ground water contains carbonic acid derived from the solution of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere or soil environment, and water containing carbonic acid is able to more readily dissolve the limestone. The flow of ground water through solution openings abrades the limestone, further increasing porosity. Ground-water circulation is greatest in the upper zones where flow is facilitated by the solution cavities, thus enhancing further dissolution of the limestone.

Recharge

Recharge of the principal artesian aquifer occurs chiefly where the aquifer crops out at higher altitudes updip from the study area (fig. 1). Rainwater, storm runoff, and stream water all contribute recharge to the aquifer. Water entering the aquifer then moves laterally downgradient to points of discharge.

Recharge to the aquifer also occurs in several ways within the study area. For all of these types of recharge, the altitude of the recharging water is higher than the potentiometric surface of the aquifer. In the study area, the potentiometric surface is the surface connecting points to which water rises in tightly cased wells tapping the principal artesian aquifer.

Recharge occurs locally where overburden above the aquifer is thin or lacking and water from rivers, ponds, and lakes flows through sinkholes, or infiltrates through permeable lake bottoms, into the aquifer. This type of recharge is common in the study area, especially north of Valdosta, where the Withlacoochee River contributes a large amount of water to the aquifer, and in the sinkhole-lakes area around Lake Park. (See pl. 2.)

"Rite in the Rain."
WEATHERPROOF

LEVEL

NOTEBOOK NO. 311

F4-994

TDY - F4-9606-39

Grafton Copy Part #2

Site Reconnaissance

a product of

J. L. DARLING CORPORATION

TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98421 U.S.A.

LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS
REVISED - JANUARY 6, 1988

NOTE: ALL LANGUAGE SHOULD BE FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE

1. Record on front cover of the Logbook:

   TDD No., Site Name, Site Location, Project Manager

2. All entries are made using ink.

3. Provide statement referencing Equipment Location Log.

4. Statement of Work Plan, Study Plan, and Safety Plan discussion and distribution to field team with team member signatures.

5. Sign and date each page. Project Manager is to review and sign off on each logbook daily.

6. A single line is drawn through error. Each correction is dated/initialed.

7. Report weather conditions. Provide general site description and remarks.

8. Document all changes from project planning documents.

9. Provide a site sketch with sample locations.

10. Document all calibration and pre-operational checks of equipment.

11. Provide reference to Sampling Field Sheets for detailed sampling informaiton.

12. Maintain photo log by completing the stamped information at the end of the logbook.

13. If no site representative is on hand to accept the receipt for samples an entry to that effect must be placed in the logbook.

5/17/88

I have read & understood the work plan & the Phase I (Preliminary Assessment) of Ga. Ind. Corp. Plant #2 in Valdosta Ga.

Steve Walker Steve Walker

Geof Carter Geof Carter

9:08 Valdosta water & Sewer Dept.

Met briefly w/ Jackie Carter Maintenance man for Valdosta water Dept. he had little detailed information on the water system & suggested that we speak with Raymond Sutton, water plant superintendent

Geof Carter Steve Walker 01

8/17/88

Mr Sutton provided FIT with a map of City Water lines and wells (up to date as of 1987) We marked our Topographic Maps with water lines and locations of all municipal wells as per Mr. Sutton
No other alternate or emergency water sources

955 left for County water office

1030 arrived at County water office met w/ Frank Williams County Water Superintendent Outlined water distribution from each of the County wells

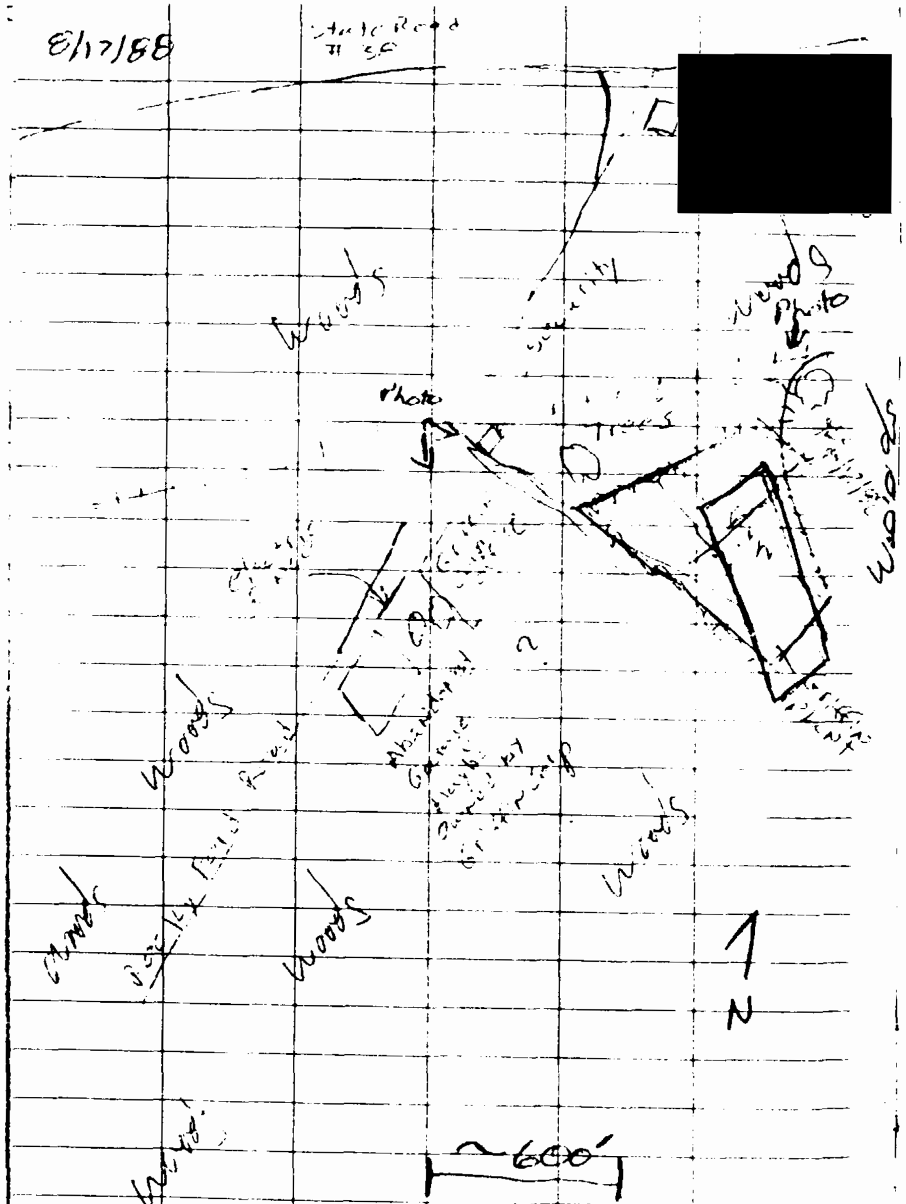
02 Geraghty & Miller

8/17/88

1600 arrived at Griffin Corp facility took photo's The facility seems neatly kept. The office was a brick and wood structure. about 200 yards SW of the office is a garage surrounded by a chain link fence. Garage appeared abandoned. There ~~are~~ some drums inside of locked fence contents and degree of fill unknown. The garage may or may not be part of the griffin Corp facility. 2ft electric fence runs between the garage and the office. No other fence was visible (could have been obscured by trees). No fence was seen across RR Spur. The site is surrounded by woods.

Geraghty & Miller 03

8/17/88



Geof Canter

8/17/88

Nearest well to site
with no alternate source
is the [redacted] residence
[redacted] estimated
the depth of the well
to be 30feet but
requested we speak to
[redacted] to confirm.
The residence is located
approx 1200 feet from
~~tek elims~~ the the Griffin
Corp warehouse.

Geof Canter

8/18/88

8:10 arrived Lowndes County Courthouse to get property ownership information

Map 40, Parcels 104 105 & 106

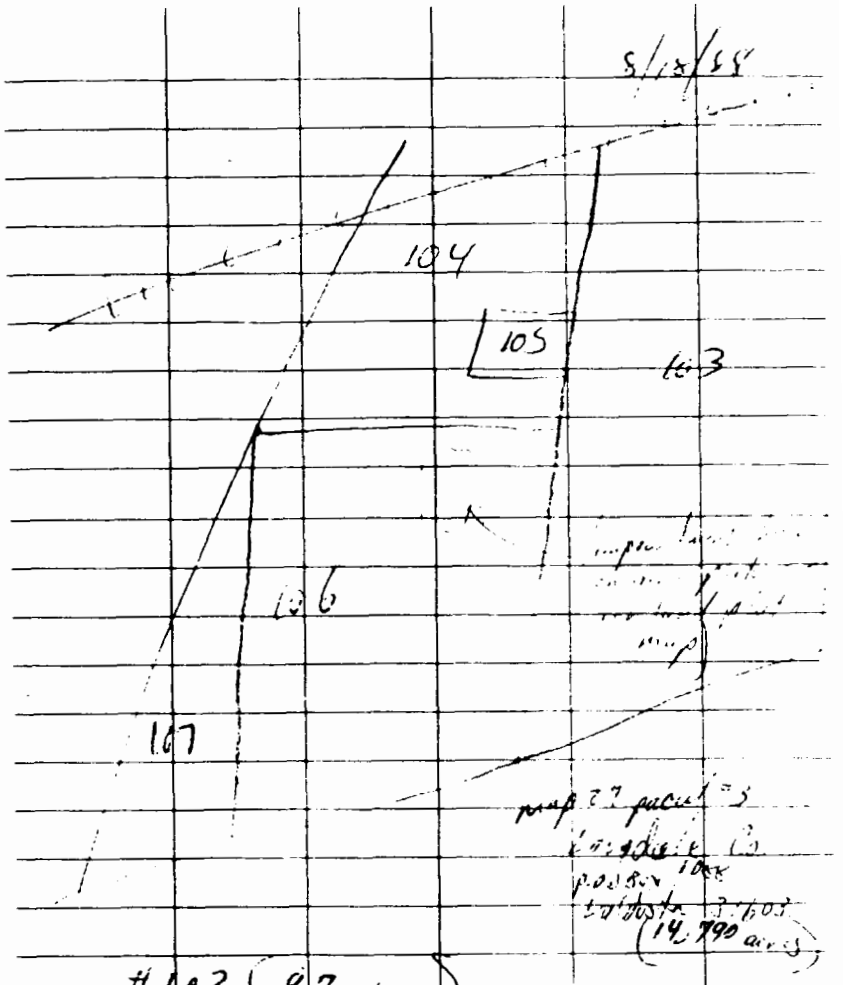
#104 47.73 acres
Paramore & Griffin Seed Co.
P.O. Box 1547
Valdosta 31603

#105 Valdosta Lowndes County Industry Authority
(44 acres) Paramore & Griffin Seed Co.
P.O. Box 1547
Valdosta 31603

#106 Paramore & Griffin Seed Co.
(40 acres) (same address #104

06

5/12/88



#103 (97 acres)
Griffin Corp. of Valdosta
P.O. Box 1547
Valdosta

#107
(66 acres)

Reference No. 9

CITY of VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

CITY OF VALDOSTA

WELL LOG INFORMATION

WELL NUMBER	DATE DRILLED	CASING SIZE & DEPTH	TOTAL DEPTH	
1	1923	16" - 152'	408'	
2	1947		818'	Blocked at 382'
3	1949		398'	
4	1955		400'	
5	1957	20"	400'	
EXPLORATION 6	1950	8" - 160'	237'	
7	1968	18" - 187'	350'	
11	1984	18" - 262'	401'	
9A1				
9A2	1981	4" - 192'	260'	

WATER SUPPLY CONTRACTOR
MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTUIAL U. S. GOVERNMENT
VIDALIA, GEORGIA
537-3137
UVALDA, GEORGIA
594-3501
DERN EQUIPMENT
DRAULIC ROTARY
MENTED WELLS
AVEL WALL WELLS
BLE TOOL METHODS
WATER GUARANTEED
41 YEARS EXPERIENCE
TURBINE PUMPS
CORE DRILLING
FREE ESTIMATES

#7

Vidalia, Ga.

April 11, 1968

Log of 18" well for City of Valdosta; Valdosta, Ga.
Robert and Company Job No. 64135; DHUD No. WS-3-11-0001
Drilled Merrel Gray Company as Sub-Contractor for D. H. Murray, Inc.
Buena Vista, Georgia, Prime Contractor. completed in April 1968.
Test well cased to 100' drilled to total depth of 350'. Upon completion of test, casing was removed and, well reamed to accommodate 24" casing to depth of 187'. 18" casing was set to the 187' level and cemented upward to surface. There was no 24" casing left in the well upon completion of cementing. Water level was 130' from top of casing, well was tested for 24 hours at the rate of 1500 GPM. with a draw-down of 28.75'. recovery to original static head (130') within 30 seconds from shut down of pump.

FORMATION	FROM	TO	
Red clay	0'	24'	
White sandy clay	24	40	
White clay	40	97	
Hard lime	97	106	
Medium hard lime	106	130	
Hard lime	139	170	
Trace ,blue clay	170	176	
Medium hard lime	176	182	
Hard lime	182	193	
Hard lime, small crevices	193	215	
Medium soft lime	215	224	
Hard lime	224	236	
Soft lime	236	241	
Hard lime, Medium soft streaks	241	275	
Hard lime	275	278	
Cavity	278	283	
Hard and soft streaks	283	330	
Cavity	330	344	
Hard lime	344	350	Todal Depth

Of ,the several wells, we have drilled, for the city this is the most excellent in quality of water and quantity is plentiful.

Respectfully submited,

MERREL GRAY COMPANY

M. M. Gray

M. M. Gray owner

#11

WELL LOG

FROM FEET	TO FEET	TYPE MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED	REMARKS	INDICATE WATER BEARING ZONES
0	30	Red Clay	Soft and Sticky	
30	44	White Clay	Soft and Sticky	
44	46	White Sand Stone	Medium	
46	70	70% White Clay and 30% White Sand Stone	Soft	
70	80	Clay and Gravel	Medium	
80	140	Lime, Clay & Some Sandstone	Soft	
140	188	Medium to Hard lime and Clay Sandstone	Medium to Hard	
188	199	Sandy Loose Lime	Soft	
199	207	Hard Lime	Hard	Water
207	209	Cavern	No Return	Water
209	217	Hard Lime	Hard	Water
217	219	Cavern	No Return	Water
219	268	Medium Lime	Medium	Water
268	338	White Lime w/streaks Lime Med.	Soft to Medium	Water
338	342	Cap Rock w/Brown Dolomite	Extra X Hard	Water
342	343	Cap Rock with Light Brown Dolomite	Hard Drilling	Water
343	354	Hard Lime with Small Caverns Honey Comb Rock with Clay	Hard	Water
354	400	Soft Lime, Honey Comb Rock with Shell	Soft	-

(If more space is required,use additional sheet)

The above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge

Signed David A. Moody, P.E. Title City Engineer

Date May 9, 1984

#9 ABANDONED

SOUTHERN DRILLERS, INC.

WELLS • PUMPS • REPAIRS

2405 Lowell Avenue

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

May 7, 1975

Formation Log on City of Valdosta, Georgia Well
8 inch Test Well

0	15	Firm red clay
15	30	Sandy clay
30	55	Heavy sand (course)
55	60	Sandy clay
60	70	Soft clay
70	82	Firm clay
82	89	Layers of rock and mud
89	100	Mud
100	110	Rock and mud
110	136	Layers of rock and mud
136	144	Layers of rock and mud
144	146	Mud
146	164	Rock and mud
164	165	Hard rock
165	174	Layers of rock and sandy mud
174	179	Firm rock
179	183	Broken rock, some mud
183	190	Some white limestone and layers of sandstone, trace of mud
190	191	Hard rock
191	203	Rotten off-white limestone (must be cased out in permanent well)
203	220	Firm solid white limestone
220	250	Soft white limestone, little water
250	273	Light tan broken limestone
273	347	Soft porous limerock, light tan
347	348	Hard, light tan limerock
348	360	Soft porous off-white limestone
360	397	Hard and soft layers of limestone
397	402	Hard layer dark rock
402	412	Medium hard limerock
412	416	Very hard dark ("flint") rock
416	420	Soft porous limestone

A. Total depth: 420 feet
B. Installed 190 feet of 8 inch casing.
C. Test pumped three times.
D. Drilled the last 70 feet with air reverse method keeping close check on water color and cuttings.

9A2

AMERICAN
Well and Pump Company

ROUTE 2 BOX 249 - HIGHWAY 41 SOUTH
(912) 242-5084 - (912) 244-7411 - VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601
RES. (912) 242-2394

City of Valdosta, Ga.

Re: Airport Well Feb. 9, 1981

Contract price:

Drill 9" hole, install 4" casing w/grout	192 Ft. @ 11.25 per ft.	$2160.00
Drill 4" hole below casing	68 Ft. @ 4.50 per ft.	$306.00
2" Galvanized line to tank		$589.00
Misc. electrical and mechanical		$2495.60
	Total	~~$5550.60~~ $5334.60

Contract

Well Log:

Total Depth-	260'
Casing Set at-	192' 1"
Water Level-	122'
Pump Set At-	170'

Pump in old well:
1½ hp Berkeley Submersible
Model #4B12
Operation Date 2-2-81
Warrany- 1 year from date of installation
Backed by Berkeley Pump Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

Total due at 90% completion
$3000.00

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES — TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:	DATE:	TIME:
	8-24-88	3:20

DISTRIBUTION:

File

Reference No. 10

BETWEEN:	OF:	PHONE:
Leon Weeks	City of Valdosta	(912) 333-1822

AND:

Janet S. Martin

DISCUSSION:

Mr. Weeks estimated the number of city systems connection to be approximately 14,500.

ACTION ITEMS:

NUS 287 REVISED 0885

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES — TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:	DATE:	TIME:
	8-24-88	11:00 A.M.

DISTRIBUTION:

File — Reference No. 11

BETWEEN:	OF:	PHONE:
Glenn Shee	Everetts Well Drilling	(912) 559-7955

AND:

Steve Walker

DISCUSSION:

Mr. Shee estimated that 80% of the wells in the area are deep (150' casing w/ 40 open hole) and 20% are shallow. He stated that the deep wells are drilled in the "Ocala aquifer" otherwise known as the Upper Floridan aquifer.

ACTION ITEMS:

NUS 287 REVISED 0685

OVERSIZED

DOCUMENT

M.2 - SITE MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

EPA ID : GAD003311248

SITE NAME: GRIFFIN CORP PLANT #2 SOURCE: S

STREET : 105 BOONE RD CONG DIST: 02

CITY : VALDOSTA ZIP: 31601

CNTY NAME: LOWNDES CNTY CODE : 185

LATITUDE : 30/49/54.0 LONGITUDE : 083/16/42.0

LL-SOURCE: G LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : HYDRO UNIT: 03110202

INVENTORY IND: Y REMEDIAL IND: Y REMOVAL IND: N FED FAC IND: N

NPL IND: N NPL LISTING DATE: NPL DELISTING DATE:

SITE/SPILL IDS:

RPM NAME: RPM PHONE: - -

SITE CLASSIFICATION: SITE APPROACH:

DIOXIN TIER: REG FLD1: REG FLD2:

RESP TERM: PENDING ( ) NO FURTHER ACTION ( )

PENDING (_) NO FURTHER ACTION (_)

ENF DISP: NO VIABLE RESP PARTY ( ) VOLUNTARY RESPONSE ( )
ENFORCED RESPONSE ( ) COST RECOVERY ( )

SITE DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - PROGRAM MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: GRIFFIN CORP PLANT #2

EPA ID: GAD003311248 PROGRAM CODE: H01 PROGRAM TYPE: _

PROGRAM QUALIFIER: ALIAS LINK :

PROGRAM NAME: SITE EVALUATION

DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: GRIFFIN CORP PLANT #2
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD003311248 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: DS1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: E * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: DISCOVERY STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *

	ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:		START:	START:	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *
COMP :		COMP :	COMP : 12/01/78	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *

HQ COMMENT:

* _____ *

RG COMMENT:

* _____ *

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	* _____	_____	__	___ *

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: GRIFFIN CORP PLANT #2
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD003311248 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: PA1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: S * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START: 06/10/85	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 12/10/85	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__

HQ COMMENT:

* _____ *

RG COMMENT:

* _____ *

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	_____	_____	__	___

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE LOG

SITE NUMBER: GA000000300

: The initial identification of a potential site or incident should not be interpreted as a finding of illegal activity or confirmation that an actual health or environmental threat exists. All identified sites will be assessed under the EPA's Hazardous Waste Site Enforcement and Response System to determine if a hazardous waste problem actually exists.

SITE NAME: Griffin Corp., Plant #2

CITY: Valdosta | STATE: Georgia | ZIP CODE:

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL OR KNOWN PROBLEM

Waste hauled to Lowdes Co. Company has 2 ponds

ITEM	DATE OF DETERMINATION OR COMPLETION	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL (EPA, State, Contractor, Other)	PERSON MAKING ENTRY TO LOG FORM	DATE ENTERED ON LOG (mo,day,yr)
1. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL PROBLEM	12/5/78	Pest.	Elzey	11/28/79
2. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT	9/4/79	Wolf, EPA.	Fenazzuolo	12/6/79
APPARENT SERIOUSNESS OF PROBLEM: ☐ HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW ☒ NONE ☐ UNKNOWN				
3. SITE INSPECTION	9/4/79	Wolf, EPA	Fenazzuolo	12/6/79
4. EPA TENTATIVE DISPOSITION (check appropriate item(s) below)				
☐ a. NO ACTION NEEDED				
☐ b. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION NEEDED				
☐ c. REMEDIAL ACTION NEEDED				
☐ d. ENFORCEMENT ACTION NEEDED				
5. EPA FINAL STRATEGY DETERMINATION (check appropriate item(s) below)				
☐ a. NO ACTION NEEDED				
☐ b. REMEDIAL ACTION NEEDED				
☐ c. REMEDIAL ACTION NEEDED BUT, NO RESOURCES AVAILABLE				
☐ d. ENFORCEMENT ACTION NEEDED				
☐ (1) CASE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARED				
☐ (2) ENFORCEMENT CASE FILED OR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ISSUED				
6. STRATEGY COMPLETED				

EPA Form 12070-1 (10-79)